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FUKUDA SAYS JAPAN TO 'GRADUALLY' OPEN DOORS TO IMPORTS

OW170429Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 17 KYODO--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Tuesday the government is now considering the legislation of a basic law on countermeasures against earthquakes for presentation to the current Diet.

He disclosed the plan in a videotaped interview program in commenting on Saturday's earthquake which hit Oshima Island and the Izu Peninsula, killing at least 21 persons and injuring more than 100 persons. Fukuda also said the government intends to establish an earthquake forecasting system as early as possible.

The prime minister's interview was videotaped by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) for broadcast Tuesday night.

Regarding management of the domestic economy, Fukuda said the government will take steps to gradually open the doors of the Japanese market to foreign exports. Relaxation of the existing controls on foreign exchange transactions will be one of such steps, he said.

He said the government will take every available measure to ease the possible impact on the industry, particularly smaller businesses, in the process of the enforcement of the open-door policy.

On foreign policy, Prime Minister Fukuda stressed the government will maintain friendly relations with the United States as the basis of diplomacy and at the same time will improve friendship with all other countries. He said his fundamental position of improving relations with both the Soviet Union and China remains unchanged.

He brushed aside as unwarranted the criticism that this government promised to attain a 7 percent economic growth in fiscal 1978 under U.S. pressure in the recent trade negotiations between the two countries. The matter of economic growth rate is an internal affair of this country, he pointed out.

CABINET AGREES TO REDUCE TARIFFS, LIBERALIZE TRADE

OW170451Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 17 KYODO--The cabinet decided Tuesday to make every effort to bring the Tokyo round of multilateral tariff cutting and trade liberalization negotiations to a swift and successful conclusion to forestall rising protectionism and to ensure a steady expansion of trade. It also decided that Japan should take the initiative in reducing the tariffs and liberalizing international trade.

The cabinet decided to do its utmost so that the tariffs will be lowered and trade be liberalized quickly under an agreement to be reached in coming negotiations.

CABINET ADOPTS MEASURES TO AID SMALL BUSINESSES

OW170833Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 17 KYODO--The government unveiled Tuesday a package of relief measures for the nation's smaller businesses hard hit by the steep appreciation of the yen against foreign currencies since last autumn.

The package, adopted at the day's regular cabinet session, features, among other things, a cut to 5.5 percent per annum from the present 6.2 percent in the interest rate on "emergency loans" being provided by three government-run financial institutions to smaller enterprises to help them tide over business difficulties brought about by the yen's appreciation. The interest cut will be put into force immediately, retroactive to last October 1.

The package also calls for improvement of the credit insurance system for smaller enterprises under the Small Business Credit Insurance Law and deferment of repayments of loans for modernization of industrial facilities by smaller businesses.

QUAKE DEATH TOLL REACHES 21

OW170841Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Kawazu, Shizuoka Pref., Jan 17 KYODO--Self-Defense Force men and policemen resumed search Tuesday morning for four persons believed trapped in landslides caused here by Saturday's violent earthquake.

Twenty-one persons have been killed at Kawazu and other towns in the Izu Peninsula hardest hit by the earthquake, which measured 7 on the Richter scale. The bodies of two victims were recovered Tuesday from a crushed public bus buried in sand and rocks on the hillside at Kawazu's Nashimoto section. Most of the 27,000 residents in Kawazu and nearby Higashiizu were still suffering from water shortage because water lines were cut off by the earthquake. The defense agency continued airlifting food to the Nashimoto section, which was isolated due to landslides.

With aftershocks subsiding, the residents began to repair their damaged houses. Only one tremor was felt during the 13 hours until 10 am Tuesday compared with 180 aftershocks recorded until Monday night, according to the meteorological agency. The agency, however, did not deny possibilities of sizable aftershocks in the Izu area.

RADICALS JAM NHK TV TRANSMISSION, BROADCAST MESSAGE

OW171111Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 17 KYODO--A leftist radical organization Tuesday momentarily jammed the Japan Broadcasting Corporation's (NHK) noon television newscast in the central Tokyo area to get in a call for support in a court case involving one of its members. The message, delivered in a female voice in the name of the "International Solidarity Committee" and continuing for 10 to 20 seconds, called for a joint struggle against the alleged police murder of Kiyoshi Mizumoto, a member of the Kakumaru (Revolutionary-Marxist) faction. The woman speaking said that the message in behalf of the slain Mizumoto's court case was being broadcast by the "People's Broadcasting Corporation."

A corpse identified by police as Mizumoto, then 26, was found in the Edogawa River in the eastern suburbs of Tokyo in January last year. But Mizumoto's family and the Kakumaru faction have continued to claim that the police had switched corpses and that the drowning victim was not Mizumoto.

NHK was barraged with calls from viewers in western parts of Tokyo such as Shibuya, Nakano, Suginami, Nerima and Shinjuku wards, asking if the studios had been occupied by radicals. NHK officials said that anybody could jam the regular broadcast by setting wireless transmission equipment at the same voice frequency as the television station.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES SELF-RELIANCE DURING 7-YEAR PLAN

SK140450Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2315 GMT '73 Jan 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 14 January editorial: "'Let Us Display the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance'--Our Party's Revolutionary Slogan To Implement the New Prospective Plan"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfolded the brilliant future of the second 7-year plan and the resplendent blueprint for this year's battle in his historic speech at the first session of the Sixth SPA and in his New Year address. The second 7-year plan which is to be launched this year is a colossal prospective plan in which we anticipate extremely challenging goals and high speed. This plan is a new, magnificent program for socialist construction which will accelerate modernization and scientification of the people's economy in a chuche manner, further strengthen the country's economic might and further raise the people's livelihood. Implementation of this new prospective plan will further strengthen and develop our country's self-reliant socialist national economy through the application of modern science and technology and will bring epochal progress in our people's magnificent advance toward socialism and communism.

Advancing the new prospective plan and five militant tasks, the respected and beloved leader also extensively delineated the direction and methods for their successful implementation. In this connection greater display of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is one of the important measures which we should correctly pursue.

The respected and beloved leader taught: "Let us further display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance." This is the revolutionary slogan which we should uphold during the second 7-year plan period.

The great leader's designation of this self-reliant slogan as the revolutionary one to implement the second 7-year plan is a programmatic guideline paving a path for our functionaries and workers to victoriously attain the new prospective plan's magnificent goals with lofty revolutionary zeal and an invincible fighting spirit. The chuche ideology and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance created and developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song form an invincible revolutionary banner which our people have consistently upheld during a bitter and difficult revolutionary struggle, thus leading our revolution along the single road of victory. This revolutionary spirit has helped our people develop their confidence in victory and their rich creativity. This spirit is a source of invincible might creating miracles on the path of the Korean revolution.

Because they had unbending self-reliant strength, the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit members, independently solving the problems of weapons, food and clothing, were able to struggle and win victories against the strong Japanese imperialist enemy for 15 years. Our people, advancing with the spirit of chollima, accomplished the epochally great industrialization task in the midst postwar ruins and in a short span of time, thus successively performing revolutionary feats beyond man's imagination. The second 7-year plan--an unprecedentedly huge and magnificent plan in the history of socialist construction in our country--demands that we display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance more than ever before.

The great leader taught in his New Year address: "The second 7-year plan is a very difficult and challenging task demanding that the entire party and people wage a vigorous struggle. We should implement the second 7-year plan with our own might, techniques and resources."

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is an important requirement to fulfill the tasks outlined in the new prospective plan aimed at accelerating, making our people's economy a *chuche*-type, modernized and scientific one. The second 7-year plan is designed to make our economy more of a self-reliant and *chuche*-type one by more solidly reorganizing our own raw materials, fuel and energy bases and establishing necessary industrial sectors. This plan is designed to achieve modernization and scientification so as to provide the people's economy with modern techniques and develop science to a higher stage.

During the new prospective plan period we should further strengthen our self-reliant socialist national economy so that it will consistently develop at high speed, regardless of circumstances, by thoroughly relying on our own strength, technology and material. Thus we should independently solve raw material, fuel and energy problems in the people's economy, the problem of technology and means of production required to extensively modernize the people's economy and of advancing science and technology according to our party's consistent line of building a self-reliant national economy. To successfully carry out these worthy tasks we must vigorously advance, upholding the slogan of self-reliance in all sectors and units.

The second 7-year plan is a most revolutionary and aggressive one anticipating extremely high speeds, a vast scale of production and very high productivity per person in the major production industries. We carry out this colossal plan in the difficult situation where the country is divided into north and south, where we directly confront imperialism and where the severe influence of the cold front delivers a blow at economic development.

We have consistently advanced in revolution and construction, weathering all difficulties, thanks to the revolutionary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Marching forward upholding the banner of self-reliance whenever we face weighty revolutionary tasks is our people's traditional spirit. Our people will be able to courageously advance toward victory in carrying out the new prospective plan if we advance, upholding the banner of self-reliance as we resolutely did during the last 7-year plan period when the enemy's war provocation maneuvers were at their zenith and during the (?war) when we fought doggedly under straitened circumstances.

Today we are unprecedentedly strong. The rock-firm solidarity of our people and party rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been further strengthened through implementation of the programmatic instruction to imbue the entire society with *chuche* thought, while our people's organizational [word indistinct] has grown and been strengthened into a great force enabling us to accomplish whatever the party may direct. The economic foundation built during other prospective plans is very solid. Today any single plant or county has more machine tools than the entire country just after liberation. The number of technicians and specialists is 1 million--a ten-fold increase over the time the 5-year plan was completed. When the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is combined with this grand material foundation and technological capability, nothing will be impossible. The key to carrying out the new prospective plan lies in the people's ideology, struggle spirit and revolutionary morale.

"Let us further display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. This revolutionary slogan basically demands that we successfully carry out the grand prospective plan by mobilizing to the maximum and in all circumstances our people's might, wisdom and [word indistinct], achieving the heights of socialist construction beneath the torch of the speed battle. This slogan fully embodies the requirements of our revolution which has entered into a new, higher stage of development. It embodies our people's revolutionary will to dash more quickly toward realization of socialism and communism in our country and early reunification of the divided fatherland. All functionaries and working people throughout the country should strive to fly the banner of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance vigorously in all battlefields throughout the country, upholding the lofty will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as incorporated in this revolutionary

slogan. Thus everyone should create a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, armed with the flaming zeal of self-reliance.

The most important thing in displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is to firmly arm ourselves with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung's great chuche ideology and to hold the view of implementing the new prospective plan with our own strength, technology and resources.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-sung taught in his New Year address: "All party members and workers should independently solve any difficult and complicated problems we confront in socialist construction by firmly arming themselves with our party's chuche ideology and by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance."

In order to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, we should firmly arm ourselves with the chuche ideology and think and act according to its requirements, since self-reliance is a struggle guideline stemming from the chuche revolutionary viewpoint.

Today as we face the second 7-year plan's magnificent combat tasks, the important thing in thinking and acting in accordance with the chuche ideology and the spirit of self-reliance is for functionaries and workers to create a spiritual atmosphere in which they strive to solve every problem independently regardless of work place or activity. Our functionaries and workers should strive to fully mobilize and utilize all potential at their command in pushing ahead with the new struggle.

We should carry out a struggle to more successfully utilize domestic raw materials and resources by displaying creativity, developing chuche science and technology and adopting production methods, techniques and processes which suit reality. Using our brains, we should strive to utilize our country's abundant coal whenever we consume fuel, to manufacture and use our good quality machine products whenever we introduce technology and equipment; and to utilize our own raw materials.

To this end everyone should thoroughly reject the slightest trace of [word indistinct] and dogmatism, live and struggle only in accordance with the demands of chuche, love domestic resources and products and strive to more effectively utilize them with a feeling of lofty pride.

Another important aspect of displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is to demonstrate the unbending fighting spirit of courageously overcoming all difficulties encountered in our advance, and to show lofty creativity in producing anything the party demands. Urgently required in independently carrying out a high-stage of socialist construction, through acceleration of modernization and scientification of the people's economy, is an invincible fighting spirit unerringly implementing any difficult militant task, and the creativity of locating and manufacturing everything required. Those who have no creativity and who readily give up their tasks under some pretext cannot mobilize any creativity no matter what favorable conditions they may have. But those who carry out their work with a progressive attitude and with creativity in defying difficulties can successfully accomplish any revolutionary mission by coming up with new ideas and adopting correct methods.

The working class of the Tanchon [words indistinct] plant displayed a spirit of self-reliance in independently manufacturing machinery, improving technology, more effectively utilizing raw materials by improving steel rolling equipment and independently building small-size thermal power plants and collieries, thus yearly overfulfilling the state goal. Unha cooperative farm in Ungang county set an example in increased agricultural production by successfully carrying out farming without labor support. Residents of Koun county displayed the spirit worthy of masters in utilizing natural forestry resources most effectively to develop their local industry, thus supplying various processed foods to the people. All these examples show that if we use our brains, display our creativity and try to come up with ideas, we can achieve miracles everywhere.

All functionaries and workers should always think in a fresh manner with the revolutionary spirit and work method of self-reliance, pursue their work vigorously and actively, and tenaciously carry out all tasks to the end. The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance should be displayed in increasing production and construction by utilizing available production assets most effectively and strengthening the economization struggle. The slogan "Let us further display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance" calls on functionaries and workers to advance more speedily by fully utilizing the equipment, materials and production capacity of their sectors and units.

We now possess a huge productive capacity. The standard of production of major products per capita is very high. Today it is most important for us to utilize this potential to the maximum most effectively. If we utilize this production potential effectively we will be able to successfully implement the new prospective plan with less investment. We should make thorough preparations and advance the work of implementing the vast new prospective plan by more effectively utilizing available production assets. All functionaries and workers should solve all problems responsibly from the first struggle of the new prospective plan, correctly meeting all revolutionary requirements with a boundless love for available production potential, just as they once produced machine guns and explosives and ran state affairs correctly when confronted with greater difficulties.

Living and working according to the slogan "Production, study and life--all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas" is a correct way to advance rapidly in the battles of the second 7-year plan. Let us all resolutely pioneer the road of advance in the new prospective plan by thoroughly developing the revolutionary struggle, study and life style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and by smashing those phenomena which are old and dull.

Today, when a comprehensive advance has been launched to implement the magnificent economic construction program, our party organizations are assigned the weighty and important mission of vigorously advancing economic work. Party organizations and three revolutions teams should above all help the people develop a spirit of self-reliance and the work method of being true masters, correctly realizing that successful implementation of the new prospective plan depends on the ideological indoctrination of people and placing emphasis on indoctrination in the chuche ideology. In particular plant party organizations should familiarize themselves with plant work and ri and low-level party organizations with farm work. Thus they should furiously fan the flames of a new great upsurge by vigorously advancing economic work.

The chuche ideology and self-reliance are invincible revolutionary banners which have always led our people in struggle and victory. By brilliantly implementing the new prospective plan under these ever-victorious banners we will again vigorously demonstrate the heroic spirit of chollima Korea. The shining future path of our people, vigorously marching toward new heights in building socialism and communism under the leadership of the glorious party, holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is bright and filled with victory.

Let us all more vigorously advance with the vigor of chollima and speed the battle for successful implementation of the second 7-year plan by upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address and the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance.

NODONG DINMUN DISCUSSES POWER PRODUCTION ROLE IN PLAN

SK170600Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2320 GMT 16 Jan 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 17 January editorial: "Let Us Effect Endless Innovations in Power Production To Successfully Fulfill the New Prospective Plan"]

[Text] Today all the nation's working people, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address, have vigorously launched implementation of the second 7-year plan's first year tasks and are marking endless innovations. Under these circumstances the power industry sector faces a grave task in fully meeting the national economy's increasing demands for power.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the programmatic speech at the first session of the Sixth SPA unfolded the grand masterplan of the new 7-year plan and advanced a militant task for the power industry sector to produce 56-60 billion kwh by 1984. This new prospective goal advanced by the great leader is a grand one to upgrade our chuche industry to a new, higher stage and a great militant one encouraging the power industry sector and the entire working people to new exploits. We must successfully attain this great goal in the course of the new prospective plan so that we may successfully attain other heights of the second 7-year plan and more fully demonstrate the might of our socialist, self-reliant national economy.

The great leader taught: To develop industry, we must give priority to the power industry over other sectors. Power is one of the driving forces giving impetus to all sectors of the national economy, including modern industry with its updated technology, the advanced rural economy and [word indistinct]. Without power production we cannot think of operating and developing the national economy and we cannot accelerate the technical revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has attached great importance to the position and role of the power industry in building a self-reliant national economy, earlier advanced a unique construction policy for a proper balance between large-scale hydraulic and thermal power plants and for (?simultaneous) construction of large- and medium-size power plants, wisely leading our party and people in implementing this.

Thanks to the chuche bases provided under the wise and tested leadership of the great leader, today we supply enough power to all sectors of the national economy, despite the influence of the cold front which is sweeping the world. At the same time we are marking an endless upsurge and leap in socialist economic construction.

Today's exciting situation in which all sectors of the national economy, upholding the great leader's New Year address, are waging a persistent struggle to successfully accomplish the tasks of the first year of the new 7-year plan, urgently demands that the power industry sector effectively utilize production bases and further increase power production.

By giving priority to the power industry and fully meeting the increasing demand for power, we can mark a new turning point in the extractive industry, which plays a most important role in the implementation of the 2d 7-year plan, and stabilize production at a higher level in all sectors of the national economy, including transportation, the metallurgical, chemical, machinery and light industries, thus, rushing forward to the higher summits of socialism. By rapidly developing the power industry, we can also actively accelerate semi-automation and automation of the production process and overall mechanization of the rural economy, thus marking an epochal turning point in making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific during the new prospective plan period.

Furthermore, under circumstances in which production by hydraulic powerplants is affected by the cold front's influence, a satisfactory solution to the power problem is particularly important to socialist economic construction and vigorous acceleration of the new prospective plan. Indeed a key factor in expediting our march toward socialist construction and successful attainment of the heights of the new prospective plan is that we give constant priority to the power industry, fully meeting the increasing demand for power.

The task facing the power industry today is heavier and greater than ever. However we have every condition and possibility for successfully accomplishing this task. It depends on how the functionaries and the working people of the power industry struggle to carry out the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions for a continuing increase in power production. The functionaries and working people of the power industry must join the struggle to carry out the programmatic instructions and militant tasks the great leader advanced at the first session of the Sixth SPA and in this year's New Year address, and mark a new turning point in power production.

The great leader in his New Year address taught: Vigorous efforts should be made in all industrial sectors to use the capacities of existing plants to the maximum, so that their equipment is operated fully, their production stabilized and labor productivity further increased. By so doing, they will unfailingly overfulfill their assigned tasks this year.

To effectively utilize existing powerplants to the maximum and, particularly, to place thermal powerplants in full operation are decisive factors in more satisfactorily meeting the national economy's demand for power. The success in accomplishing the new prospective plan's first year tasks largely depends on how power industry sector functionaries grapple with the tasks and whether they work responsibly.

All our power sector workers and functionaries must deeply recognize their important role in implementing the second 7-year plan and must constantly struggle to place all power station facilities in full operation by unstintedly mobilizing and utilizing all available potential. In order to do this, all thermal power plant workers must responsibly manage and operate all power production facilities, including boilers, turbines and generators, in a manner worthy of masters and must thoroughly and rapidly conduct repair and maintenance work. In addition they must operate power station facilities according to standard operational procedures and technical demands and must normalize power production at a higher level by actively making technical innovations on a massive scale.

The hydroelectric power stations must make every effort to produce power in greater quantities with less water by readjusting and maintaining waterways, sparingly using every drop. Every effort must be made to greatly expand power production by properly placing thermal power stations and other medium and small thermal power plants in full operation.

In order to smoothly meet the country's rapidly increasing power demands, existing power station facilities must be effectively utilized to the maximum, and construction of new power plants now under way must be actively accelerated. To properly secure materials, including fuel and resources, importantly guarantees normalized electric power production.

Successful electric power production in thermal power plants today greatly depends on the proper supply of coal. Therefore all coal workers and functionaries in all collieries--including the Anju colliery complex--which supply coal to the thermal power plants, must produce timely supplies of good quality coal in greater quantities. Functionaries and working people in all related sectors, including the machine, metallurgical, chemical and building materials industries, must responsibly produce and supply in a timely manner power station facilities, spare parts, steel and building materials, cement, welding machines, insulation and other necessary materials.

The transportation sector must also transport all materials, including coal, to the power plants in a timely manner by better organizing and strengthening the transportation system.

To vigorously and massively carry out the struggle to economize on electricity is an important task for smoothly meeting the country's rapidly increasing electricity demands.

Power transmission and distribution workers and those at transformer stations must actively struggle to eliminate loss of electricity in transmission and distribution. At the same time functionaries and working people of all sectors and units using electricity must vigorously struggle to economize on electricity, upholding the party's slogan "Let us economize, economize and again economize." In particular plants and enterprises must greatly lower electric consumption per product unit and eliminate unproductive operation of facilities by proper planning and organization. All organs, enterprises, schools and homes must greatly economize on electricity in a manner worthy of masters.

The heavy tasks arising in the electric power industry sector today demand enhancement of the party organizations' and three revolution teams' role in this sector. Power plant party organizations and three revolution teams, by giving decisive priority to political work--work with people--must see to it that all electric power workers firmly arm themselves with the great leader's New Year message and his instructions to the power industry sector, and that they display the revolutionary spirit worthy of masters and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in implementing their assigned revolutionary tasks.

In particular party organizations must help and lead the administrative and economic guidance functionaries so that they can further completely plan and organize their economic work in accordance with the demands of the taeon work system, and must see to it that they carry out their assigned tasks in a responsive manner by mobilizing the masses' infinite might and initiative.

Let us all actively contribute to brilliantly carrying out the first year tasks of the second 7-year plan by constantly innovating and making an upsurge in the struggle for electric power production, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year message.

HAPTONG REPORTS CIVILETTI PRESS CONFERENCE, DEPARTURE REMARKS

Questioning To Take Longer

SK170130Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0124 GMT 17 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 17 (HAPTONG)--Benjamin R. Civiletti, acting U.S. deputy attorney general, said Monday that the on-going U.S.-Korea questioning of Pak Tong-son on his role in the alleged South Korean payoff scandal on Capitol Hill is expected to take more time than anticipated.

In an interview with foreign correspondents at the U.S. Embassy, Civiletti said the interrogation of the Korean Lobbyist which started last Friday lasted 13 or 14 hours. Some 70 hours are expected to be spent for the questioning.

Mentioning Pak's testimony at the close of the third day of questioning, Civiletti said that Pak's statements fell within the framework of what the U.S. investigators were already aware of and that it is of significance that the information in their possession was being confirmed by Pak's testimony.

He said it was also useful that observers from the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives were on hand at the questioning session. U.S. Congressman Bruce Caputo, member of the House ethics committee, sat in on the gathering for two days and Daniel Swillinger, a staffer on the Senate ethics panel, has also been present at the meeting.

On Monday, the interrogation lasted five hours during which a lie detector was not used for the first time.

Meanwhile, Justice Minister Yi Son-chung gave a dinner party in honor of Civiletti and his party Monday. Also present at the party were Vice Justice Minister Yi Chong-won and Assistant Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Yi Min-yong.

Civiletti is to depart for Washington late Tuesday, leaving the interrogation up to Paul Michel, an attorney in charge of the Pak case.

Pleased with Results

SK170850Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0830 GMT 17 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 17 (HAPTONG)--Benjamin Civiletti, U.S. acting deputy attorney general, said here today he was pleased with the questioning of Pak Tong-son, which he said has produced the results the U.S. Justice Department had expected to get.

Speaking to newsmen at the Kimpo Airport here before departing for home, Civiletti said that the questioning of the Korean businessman, the central figure in the alleged South Korean influence-buying scandal in Washington, has produced a lot of useful information and that the cooperation given by the Korean Government for the interrogation was excellent.

Civiletti, who left here this afternoon after attending the questioning that started here from Jan. 13 under a Korea-U.S. agreement, said he expects that Pak might be taken to the U.S. for testimony as a witness in American courts about eight weeks later when he completes his testimony before the U.S. investigators here in Seoul.

The schedules for Pak in the U.S. will be fixed through consultations between the Justice Department and a U.S. grand jury, which will be based on the findings from the interrogation now under way in Seoul.

As to the possibility of Pak appearing before U.S. Congressional committees for testimony, Civiletti merely said that the U.S. would try to honor the agreement made with Seoul.

KOREA HERALD LAUDS CARTER REAFFIRMATION OF ROK-U.S. TIES

SK170025Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jan 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "Carter's Reaffirmation"]

[Text] President Jimmy Carter chose an opportune moment to reaffirm the U.S. security commitment to Korea when he commented on the Korean-American alliance last weekend. Such reaffirmation, theoretically speaking, is not necessary as long as the defense pact signed between Seoul and Washington in 1954 continues in force. In effect, it is somewhat ironic that the U.S. president has to reassert his nation's intention to "honor all the commitments" of a defense treaty with a "strong ally."

The immediate purport of President Carter's clarification, as he made clear himself, was to remind the American people, including the politicians on Capitol Hill, that the backbone of the Korea-U.S. alliance stands not to be affected by the alleged Korean influence-buying in the United States. The case is now under investigation, and it is making progress thanks to the Seoul-Washington mutual prosecution assistance agreements recently concluded for that particular end. What President Carter warned against over the so-called influence-buying incident is what ought to be from the beginning and what we have stressed all along.

Now that President Carter is about to go ahead with the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from Korea, the need is greater and more pressing for the United States to not only reassert its security commitment to Korea but also show in deeds its determination to carry it out. In these circumstances, President Carter's declaration that the alleged influence-buying should not overshadow the Korean-American alliance is well-timed; still more so at a time when a good number of emotion-bound congressmen are inclined to link the promised U.S. compensatory measure for the forces pullout to the so-called influence-buying scandal.

Another, and perhaps more important, part of President Carter's reconfirmation is his encouragement of direct talks between South and North Korea to settle their question. He revealed that the North Koreans have sent an indirect invitation to meet with U.S. representatives without the presence of South Korea. The revelation brings to light, once again unmistakably, the North Korean maneuvering to seek a Vietnam-type solution in Korea. It is only natural not only for the United States but for any other interested party to support direct negotiations between South and North Korea as a means of seeking a peaceful solution to the Korean problem.

The only alternative to such a tete-a-tete would be an extended four-party conference as proposed by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and endorsed by the Carter administration. Even the addition of the United States and China, both signatories to the Korean Truce, to a Korean parley between its two halves is of a secondary nature which might well follow a meaningful south-north preliminary.

President Carter's support for direct contact between South and North Korea should serve to sober up Pyongyang from its miscalculation that the U.S. forces phaseout from Korea and the current discord in Korea-U.S. relations over the so-called influence-buying case shore up chances for realizing its southward machination. The time, indeed, is for the Americans in all walks of life to contemplate how important their good relations with Korea is to them and us, the Koreans, and to all the people of Northeast Asia as President Carter observed.

ROK TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC, OTHER COOPERATION WITH ASEAN

SK170053Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0048 GMT 17 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 17 (HAPTONG)--South Korea plans to promote economic and technical cooperation with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

To this end, inter-ministerial consultations are underway to formulate a detailed cooperation measure, according to government sources today.

The Korean plan was conceived in response to the "favorable reaction" from ASEAN members to a series of Korean overtures for non-political cooperation made during the ASEAN summit meetings of last August and ASEAN standing committee meeting of last November, according to the sources. They said the planned cooperation is primarily economic and technological in nature. The ASEAN groups Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia.

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER HAMEED ARRIVES IN SEOUL 16 Jan

SK160830Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 16 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan 16 (HAPTONG)--A.C.S. Hameed, foreign minister of Sri Lanka, and his wife flew into Seoul this afternoon for a five-day official visit to Korea at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Pak Tong-chin. It was his first visit to Korea since the two countries established diplomatic relations on November 14 last year.

During his stay here, Minister Hameed is to meet with Korean Government leaders including President Pak Chong-hui, Premier Choe Kyu-ha and Vice Premier and Economic Planning Minister Nam Tok-u. The Sri Lankan foreign minister and his Korean opposite number will have a series of talks to discuss ways of further promoting political and economic cooperation between the two countries. The two ministers are also scheduled to sign a trade agreement on Jan. 20.

Minister Hameed, on Jan. 18 and 19, will make an observation tour of Pohang Iron and Steel Company, Hyundai shipbuilding yard and Shinahn Saemaul (new community) model village.

VRPR: ROK Begs Sri Lanka Support

SK171210Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 17 Jan 78 SK

[Text] The Pak Chong-hui clique, whenever it meets foreigners, always begs them to support the criminal "two Koreas" plot. During a meeting at the Foreign Ministry this morning with the Sri Lanka foreign minister, now visiting South Korea, [Foreign Minister] Pak Tong-chin begged him to support this criminal plot while slandering North Korea by fabricating nonexistent facts.

At a time when our people and the world peoples unanimously demand realization of the Korean Peninsula's independent and peaceful reunification, the Pak Chong-hui clique's begging the Sri Lanka foreign minister to support their scheme of split exposes to the world their nature as permanent splittists.

Our people will not tolerate the criminal scheme of the Pak Chong-hui clique to create two Koreas and realize its wild ambition for long-term office.

RPR MEMBERS HEAR BROADCAST KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE

SK170510Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Jan 78 SK

[Text] The members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] are thoroughly studying the 1978 New Year message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the ideological master. According to a report from the RPR North Kyongsang provincial party committee, the organizations of the provincial party committee arranged for all members to listen to the great leader's New Year message through the Voice of the RPR. Despite the heinous fascist oppression of the Pak Chong-hui clique, the provincial party committee organizations instructed party members to listen attentively to the great leader's New Year message.

The provincial party organizations arranged the most secure areas for cells, teams or even individual party members to respectfully listen to the message. While listening to the message by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the great sun of the nation--the provincial party members once again experienced the great vitality of the immortal chuche idea and the great leader's leadership wisdom. They are now filled with ardent loyalty to more thoroughly arm themselves as chuche-type revolutionaries, endlessly faithful to the great leader.

In particular the provincial party members were filled with endless gratitude and excitement hearing the respected and beloved leader's encouraging words extending militant greetings to the South Korean revolutionaries, patriotic democrats, youth, students and people from all walks of life who are waging an indomitable struggle for democratic freedom and national reunification, without yielding to the fascist repression of U.S. imperialists and their minions. Thus they are determined to wage a more persistent struggle this year for the revolution and reunification.

The organizations of the Kangwon provincial party committee also made arrangements for listening to the great leader's New Year message through the Voice of the RPR.

Through these activities, the party members are clearly aware of the great success the north achieved in socialist construction last year and its magnificent prospects. And this gives endless strength and courage to party members.

Listening to the great leader's New Year message through the Voice of RPR was also successfully organized during the first week of January in other areas. All party members who listened to the recorded New Year message are filled with determination and fighting spirit and have more vigorously pursued the RPR's struggle from the outset of the new year.

BRIEFS

ADB LOANS--Seoul, Jan. 11--South Korea plans to induce a total of 249 million dollars in loans from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) this year to help finance seven projects, it was learned at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) today. [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0826 GMT 11 Jan 78 SK]

SFRY'S DORONJSKI TO VISIT 19-23 JAN

BK150706Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 15 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vice President Stevan Doronjski of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's State Presidency will pay an official visit to Burma from 19 to 23 January at the invitation of U Ne Win, president of Burma and chairman of the State Council, and Gen San Yu, secretary of the State Council.

MAURITIUS COMMERCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN RANGOON 16 JAN

BK161448Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The visiting Mauritius commerce minister, Basant Rai, called on Trade Minister U Hla Aye at the latter's office today. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Trade Minister U Aung Bwint and other responsible officials.

A six-member trade delegation from Mauritius led by the commerce minister arrived in Rangoon by air today. They were welcomed at the airport by Deputy Trade Minister U Aung Bwint and responsible officials of the Trade Department, the Agricultural and Farm Products Corporation, and the Myanma Export-Import Corporation. In the evening Trade Minister U Hla Aye feted the Mauritius Commerce Minister and his delegation at the Strand Hotel.

MAURITIUS COMMERCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN RANGOON 16 JAN

BK161442Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Text] FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Marie Schlei and her delegation, who arrived in Burma on 12 January for a 5-day visit, left Rangoon today. They were seen off at the airport by Industry No 2 and Mines Minister Col Maung Cho, Deputy Foreign Minister U Win, Deputy Planning and Finance Minister Dr Maung Shein and heads of departments.

FAILURE TO ACHIEVE RICE-BUYING TARGETS NOTED

BK170346Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0140 GMT 17 Jan 78 BK

[From the Press Review--17 January LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN editorial: "Emulate Peinzalok's Example"]

[Text] On 14 January Minister of Trade U Hla Aye attended a ceremony to award prizes to the Peinzalok buying depot of Nyaunglebin township, Pegu division, and to the depot's staff for their outstanding paddy buying performance during the 1976-77 season. The depot won first prize because it was better than other depots in serving the interests of the state. The depot exceeded its paddy procurement target, fully recovered the agricultural loans given to fraternal peasants and was able to keep expenses and waste to a minimum. Because of this, from among the 900 depots in the country, the Peinzalok depot won the Ministry of Trade's first prize.

Reviewing Burma's paddy production and procurement, we can see that in 1963-64, with a total production of 373 million baskets [1 basket equals about 1 bushel], the [state] procurement was 95 million, constituting 52.3 percent.

However, in 1973-74, of the total paddy production of 415.2 million baskets only 74 million baskets was procured or 17.3 percent. Similarly, in the 1976-77 season, although paddy production was 446.3 million baskets only 142.6 million could be procured--more than 13 million baskets below the envisaged procurement target.

The failure to procure rice as envisaged poses problems for domestic consumption and cuts down exports. Thus, to be sufficient in domestic consumption and to be able to export according to targets, it is necessary not only to strive to increase paddy production but also to emulate in all aspects of the Peinzalok depot in buying the paddy. We wish to call on all the staff of the depots, the party, councils and mass and class organizations to do their very best, and on the peasants to have total understanding and sell all their surplus paddy to the state depots.

BRIEFS

NEW CSSR, FRENCH AMBASSADORS--The Foreign Ministry on 12 January announced that Burma has approved the appointment of Dr Miroslav Zemla as the CSSR ambassador to Burma. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 13 Jan 78 BK] The newly-accredited French ambassador to Burma, Michel De Camaret, on 17 January presented his credentials to President U Ne Win at the presidential house on Aye Road. Also present at the meeting were Director General of the President's Office Lt Col Aye Kyaw and Deputy Director of the Protocol Department U Tin Kyaw Hlaing. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0430 GMT 17 Jan 78 BK]

PRC AMBASSADOR MEETING--Mo Yan-chung, PRC ambassador to Burma, on the morning of 12 January visited the Office of the Ministry of Planning and Finance and called on Minister of Planning and Finance and Cooperatives U Tun Tin. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance U Myo Myint, Director General of the Foreign Economic Relations Department U Thein Myint, and head of the office U Myo Khin. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Jan 78 BK]

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR MEETING--The Romanian ambassador to Burma, Nicolae Gavrilescu, at 1200 on 13 January called on Minister of Construction and Labor U Htin Kyaw at the Construction Ministry. Present at the meeting were Deputy Minister of Construction U Ohn Kyaw, Managing Director on Construction Corporation U Soe Aung, Director General of the Housing Department U Saw Taik Kyi and Managing Director of the Quarries Corporation U (Tun Shein). [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Jan 78 BK]

FAO DIRECTOR GENERAL ARRIVES--Dr Edouard Saouma, director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, accompanied by a three-member delegation, arrived in Rangoon on 14 January for a 4-day official visit. The FAO director general will hold talks with Burmese officials on projects undertaken with FAO assistance and with experts supervising projects being carried out under the United Nations Development Program. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Jan 78 BK]

FILMS OF PRC VISIT SHOWN IN PHNOM PENH

BK170403Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 15 January at the Phnom Penh Guest House the Foreign Ministry's Foreign Friendship Motion Picture Division arranged a film show under the auspices of Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, to honor diplomats accredited to Democratic Cambodia.

Attending this show along with Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary were several Foreign Ministry cadres. Comrade Sun Hao, PRC ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps, and various heads of diplomatic missions and their wives attended the film show. Ambassadors of several countries and their wives now visiting Democratic Cambodia were also present.

The films showed the official goodwill visit paid to the PRC by the delegation of the KCP and Government of Democratic Cambodia led by Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee and prime minister, at the end of September and in October 1977. The films, which received warm, heartfelt applause, showed the depth of the great revolutionary friendship and great militant solidarity existing between the Cambodian and Chinese parties, peoples and countries, friendship and solidarity which are firmly based on pure Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, mutual respect and true equality. The film show proceeded in a cordial atmosphere permeated with warm friendship.

ARMY DAY EDITORIAL STRESSES FIGHTING SPIRIT

BK170354Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Editorial: "Welcome the 10th Founding Anniversary of the Extremely Courageous, Invincible Cambodian Revolutionary Army!"]

[Text] On 17 January 1978 our collective worker-peasant masses, Revolutionary Army, male and female combatants and revolutionary cadres in all offices and departments throughout the country gather to celebrate the 10th founding anniversary of our Cambodian Revolutionary Army in a great atmosphere of broad, strong national unity and vigorous, active struggle to defend the country and carry on the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

On this occasion we all feel great, lofty revolutionary pride in our heroic army's outstanding feats of arms in their present efforts to defend and build the country as well as in successive past movements of revolutionary struggle. At the same time, we take this opportunity to bow in profound tribute and with most profound revolutionary sentiments to the memory of all heroic male and female combatants, of our Revolutionary Army cadres and all of our heroic people who sacrificed their lives for the revolutionary cause of liberating the nation, people and poor during the past era of national democratic struggle, and also to the memory of those comrades-in-arms who subsequently sacrificed their lives for the cause of smashing enemies of all stripes and, particularly, for the cause of exterminating the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and their supporters to defend the national independence and sovereignty and protect our territorial integrity and national honor.

We also remain ready to humbly and respectfully learn from and emulate the lofty example of revolutionary heroism set by the fallen comrades-in-arms in order to compensate for their good services to the nation and, particularly, to protect forever the victorious gains of the revolution won at the price of their sweat, blood and lives.

Which points in our army's history are important enough for us to learn from and emulate?

Founded on 17 January 1968, our Cambodian Revolutionary Army is now 10 years old. Certainly, 10 years seems a fairly short time. However, during these 10 years our army, growing under our KCP's wise and correct leadership, spared no efforts to record with its sweat and blood numerous live documents onto our beloved soil--documents destined for us to learn from and emulate for thousands of years to come.

From the day it was conceived in the form of tiny one- or two-man units of secret defense forces which later became guerrilla forces operating in groups of 4 to 10 men, to the day it grew into an army of platoons and the present full-sized multidivision army of ground, naval and air forces, our Revolutionary Army has constantly developed and progressed in both ideology and combat techniques.

The following can be noted: 1. Our army is always unified with the party in view and stand. It clearly distinguishes between friend and foe and resolutely fights the enemy.

Previously, under all circumstances--whether the revolution was winning or experiencing temporary difficulties, in good or bad times--our army never diverted from the party, the people and poor. Once the party marked a man as its enemy, our army resolutely and unhesitatingly fought against him. The army fights all enemies of the party, large or small. It dares to fight all enemies--U.S. imperialism, the feudal-capitalist class or the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors. It fights them without hesitation. It fights with bare hands and even on a 1-to-10 basis. Our army does not consider life and death or loss and win. For it, the important thing is resolutely fighting the enemy.

2. Our army has a high sense of sacrifice. Since the beginning it has never given priority to its personal interests or the interests of its families over the interests of the community, the nation and people. Personal affairs always come after collective affairs.

Our army dares to unconditionally sacrifice its flesh, blood and life for the interests of the community, the nation, the people and the poor. Where there is danger and difficult fighting, our army is always there before anybody else.

Nothing is an ideological obstacle to our army as it feels no regret for whatever it is called upon to sacrifice. Presently when the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese aggressors have sent many divisions supported by hundreds of tanks and artillery pieces to invade Cambodian territory, our army remains totally and unconditionally unified with the party.

Our army was engaged in production efforts to support itself and contribute to nation building when it was called upon by the party. It responded immediately, laying down the hoe, taking up the rifle and rushing to the battlefield without delay. It immediately went into the fight without asking for rest or any time-consuming preparations.

3. Our army has a high respect for discipline. It conscientiously and unconditionally respects the disciplinary organization. When it was still the secret defense forces each of its men was only given a pair of shorts and a scarf. However, these men went wherever the party asked them to go and fought resolutely against all obstacles. The same is happening now. When the party asks the army to defend the border it executes the order immediately, day or night; when asked to plant rice, it starts planting, and when asked to defend the border and plant rice at the same time, it does both at the same time.

Our army has never shirked work. As long as it is a revolutionary task, our army always accepts it, and accomplishes the task with joy and great responsibility.

4. Our army has always held aloft the party's banners of independence, mastery and self-reliance. In terms of equipment and, particularly materiel, our army does not have a large variety of weapons. However, as clearly proved in the past, our army can fight in all battlefields. This is because it has devised and made its own weapons. It can make both traditional and some modern weapons such as handgrenades, landmines and large-caliber cannons using available raw materials and technical knowhow. It also creatively and intelligently implements the party's line of people's war in accordance with conditions at each battlefield. Our army, to a great extent, has successfully supported its own daily needs.

Our army has a firm revolutionary stand in political, ideological and organizational matters.

It is these political, ideological and organizational factors which have made our army strong and invincible and enabled it to win one victory after another over the enemies, including the 17 January 1968 great victory, the 17 April 1975 great victory and the recent 6 January 1978 great victory over the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors.

It is not the varied modern weapons which are the determining factor, but morale. Morale commands the guns. Modern weapons, even the world's best weapons, with demoralized manpower are no different from sticks of decayed wood. Furthermore it is not important to have a large army, for a large army without good political and ideological quality is not strong.

Therefore the doctrine of the imperialists and, particularly, the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and their supporters, which relies on varied and sophisticated guns and large armed forces, is not correct. This doctrine can frighten or intimidate only an unseasoned or demoralized army. Examples drawn from the battlefield clearly prove the ineffectiveness of this doctrine. We did not come to realize this fact only recently. We have seen this since the time we fought with our bare hands in our revolution. Our secret defense forces and guerrillas could fight and destroy well-armed reactionary policemen and soldiers of the ruling classes using just a single long knife or crossbow.

All these points have made our party and people appropriately proud of and firmly confident in our army. In the past we did not have an army. Now we have one. In the past our army was small and not very effective. Now our army is large and powerful. In the future, standing on the basis of the socialist revolution and on the actual, concrete and successive battlefields, our Revolutionary Army will grow in size and effectiveness.

Our army will become the purest, most loyal instrument of the party's dictatorship and the iron bullwark for defending and preserving the nation's independence, sovereignty, honor and Democratic Cambodia, the KCP, people, revolutionary administration, collectivist system, and victorious gains of the revolution for many generations to come. All enemies, large or small, far or near, and particularly the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and their supporters, will never be able to break through this iron bullwark, swallow up the territory of Democratic Cambodia or smash the banners of national independence, sovereignty, honor and mastery of the Cambodian people.

YOUTH'S SACRIFICES, CONTRIBUTIONS TO DEFENSE NOTED

BK140412Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Jan 78 BK

[Station editorial: "Male and Female Youth Pledge All Sacrifices for Constantly Vigorous Offensive To Defend and Build the Country"]

[Text] Cambodia, a small country with a small population, has been constantly subjected to invasion and exploitation by foreign imperialists, expansionists and annexationists. That is why, during our 2,000-year history our nation has suffered heavy damage and lost much of its territory; our people became increasingly impoverished, lost their honor and almost disappeared completely. But since 17 April 1975, after our nation and people were liberated from domination by enemies of all stripes, under our KCP's correct clear-sighted leadership our masses, male and female youth and Cambodian Revolutionary Army, firmly relying on independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, have been enthusiastically pursuing the offensive to defend and build the country. Our youth, feeling responsible for advancing the socialist revolution, have made all sorts of sacrifices in vigorously striving to fulfill all national defense and construction tasks in all seasons.

While performing their daily duties our brothers and sisters always bear in mind the great importance of national problems: national independence and honor. They share the same views and attitudes and perform the same practical work while trying to learn and build, purify and strengthen their revolutionary political, ideological and organizational orientation. They consider this their most important, loftiest daily duty. They fully realize that if they can successfully develop their revolutionary orientation they can perform all other tasks and that no natural obstacle or enemy can prevent them from progressing. That is why in the 2 years since liberation our revolutionary youth, striving to fulfill their duties, have achieved a series of successes and victories relying on independence and sovereignty.

In fact, under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership our young Revolutionary Army is now making all sorts of sacrifices in the struggle to fight and drive aggressor, annexationist Vietnamese forces from Cambodian territory and has successfully defended national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity.

From all these victories our Cambodian youth have derived confidence in their own strength, their army and the party and have become even prouder of their daily duties. At the same time, they persist in revolutionary simplicity and increase even more their sense of responsibility to the party, the revolution and the people. They constantly raise their revolutionary vigilance by rejecting any ideas of appeasement or constructivism [ka sang niyom], refusing to become complacent over victories and never forgetting the evil tricks and activities of the enemies of all stripes, especially the annexationist Vietnamese enemy.

Our brothers and sisters clearly realize that even though our nation and people have achieved such significant victories, the annexationist Vietnamese enemy and its clique are extremely angry and continue trying to annex our territory, invade us and violate our territorial integrity and sovereignty.

The attempt to aggress against and annex our territory by the Vietnamese and enemies of all stripes has been a long-planned, strategic policy. Accordingly our revolutionary youth must constantly raise their revolutionary vigilance, never forgetting the ignominious aggressive and annexationist tricks and activities of the enemies of all stripes.

Responsible for continuing the powerful socialist revolution, our revolutionary Cambodian youth pledge to sacrifice everything, including their lives, to defend and preserve the nation, national independence and national honor. They are all resolved to prevent the Vietnamese enemy and enemies of all stripes from invading, aggressing against and annexing our national territory, our heritage.

Our young peasants and Revolutionary Army are now united in their effort to further defend and build the country in order to provide the best safeguard for our national independence, honor and territory.

In short, our male and female revolutionary youth pledge to make all unconditional sacrifices, under all circumstances, for national defense and construction. While fulfilling their daily duties our brothers and sisters always think of these lofty tasks. They realize that if they die, they must die for the sake of the revolution, the nation, the people, the party and the proletariat. They are resolved to sacrifice all their moral, physical and intellectual strength, their flesh, blood and lives in the offensive to defend and build the country into a developed country by leaps and bounds, in accordance with the socialist lines of the party, so as to allow Democratic Cambodia to exist and forever prosper as an independent, sovereign country with honor and sacred territorial integrity.

ACTIVITIES AT SIEM REAP PHARMACEUTICAL CENTER DISCUSSED

BK1610COY Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Our heroic Revolutionary Army combatants on the front line are now striving to raise the banner of national independence and honor and uphold independence and sovereignty. With lofty sacrifice and revolutionary heroism, they are now fighting and smashing the enemy aggressors in order to defend the territorial integrity of our beloved Cambodia.

To combine their efforts with those of our combatants on the front line now crushing the enemy, our union workers in all workshops and factories throughout the country have intensified their production efforts. They are producing more farm tools and all other necessary goods to satisfy our people's needs. Our male and female youth and cooperative peasants are also on the offensive to protect and harvest their rainy season rice and carry on the drive to grow the dry season in order to overfulfill the party-government production plan. All this aims at improving our people's livelihood and completely satisfying needs of our combatants on the front line.

The combatants of our revolutionary medical corps at the National Pharmaceutical Production Center in Siem Reap town in the northern region are also combining their efforts with our army combatants on the front line.

They are applying all their energy to fulfill their task with lofty responsibility. They all fully realize that their role is important in the effort to effectively defend national territory, independence and honor, and in national construction. If we have sufficient pharmaceutical supplies to insure good health for our people and army, the offensive to fulfill all the revolutionary tasks will constantly surge forward.

This revolutionary ideal is now yielding concrete results. While striving to produce pharmaceutical products, including pills and potions, our combatants in our revolutionary medical corps at the National Pharmaceutical Production Center in Siem Reap are also improving their knowledge, their ability to provide medical treatment and their scientific and technical knowhow in pharmaceutical production. They are also learning how to combine efforts with our collective workers and peasants and our army in the great drive to defend and build the country under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership. They have learned from the unconditional sacrifice and resolute struggle of our army combatants who are now defending the territorial integrity of our most beloved Cambodia.

As a result, our combatants have succeeded in producing many more pharmaceutical products by using the old formulae of our traditional pharmaceutical preparations. Various sorts of tonics and vitamins prepared under all necessary hygienic conditions are being produced in sufficient quantity for the needs of our cooperative peasants. Our combatants at the Siem Reap National Pharmaceutical Production Center are doubling their production efforts. They are cooperating closely and coordinating their efforts in a most perfect manner and trying by all means to accelerate production and improve the quality of their products.

Constantly adhering to independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, our combatants at the center have also been producing farm products for their own needs. They all share the view that so long as they adhere to collectivism, independence and sovereignty they will certainly succeed in achieving all their revolutionary tasks. They firmly believe that no difficulty or obstacle can prevent them from progressing.

All this is due to their love for national independence and honor and their affection for the people, the party and the revolution. Under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership, they pledge to further strengthen and consolidate collectivism, independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, and to intensify their efforts to increase pharmaceutical production and improve product quality to provide better medical care for the people, help improve our people's livelihood and boost the efforts of our army which is now defending our territory, the nation, national independence and honor. This effort also aims at making greater contributions to the national defense effort and to the drive to preserve and build our Democratic Cambodia as a nation prosperous in all fields.

RADIO HAILS ROLE OF ARMY IN NORTHWEST REGION

BK170753Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Summary] In the internal war against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in 1968-1969 our people and Revolutionary Army in the northwestern region showed great heroism and sacrifice.

At that time the traitorous ruling class with Lon Nol as the ringleader, instigated by U.S. imperialism, sent its forces to surround Phnom Veay Chap, the revolutionary base area in the northwest, attempting to destroy our revolutionary forces in a single blow.

Under the KCP's leadership, our people and army in Phnom Veay Chap fought hard, made great sacrifices and managed to preserve the revolutionary base area in this region.

Later, during the 5-year revolutionary war against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, our people and army in the northwestern region again shed their blood in various battlefields on Route 5 between Pursat and Battambang towns--such as the Moung, Svay Don Kev, Phnom Tripadei, Koas Kralor and Svay Cheat battlefields--until they completely liberated the northwest and contributed to the entire country's total and definitive liberation on 17 April 1975.

Our army in the northwestern region then turned the bloodshed of the fallen people and combatants and cadres of the past into a model for emulation in their post-liberation efforts to defend and build the country.

"Constantly nurtured and educated by our wise and correct KCP in political, ideological and organizational matters, our army in the northwestern region correctly understands that though our country has been totally and definitively liberated, the enemies of all stripes--particularly the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and their traitorous agents--continue to pursue criminal, pernicious designs against our Cambodian nation, people and revolution. They have tried to smash the Cambodian revolution, undermine the our nation and people and subjugate us. This is their ultimate goal.

"Filled with seething national hatred, class indignation and blood rancor, our army in the northwestern region has turned the bloody sacrifices made by our people, combatants and revolutionary cadres into combat zeal to defend and build the country with the highest selflessness and responsibility.

"It has pledged to defend and preserve forever the gains of the 17 April great victory and to further expand and deepen this victory. In national defense, our army in the northwestern region--the purest and most loyal instrument of the KCP's dictatorship--has constantly maintained revolutionary vigilance, monitoring all enemy activities and smashing all criminal maneuvers of enemies of all stripes in order to fight the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors at the front and protect our territorial integrity, the victorious gains of the revolution, the Cambodian people, the collectivist system and the beloved and esteemed KCP."

In national building, our northwestern army has joined the people in building many waterworks in various districts and sectors, including the 50 km 17 April canal, the 60 km Democratic Cambodia canal, the many dams on the Pursat, Moung and Sangke rivers, the 17 January reservoirs and so forth. All these water projects permit our people to plant rice in all seasons.

"Our army in the northwestern region is determined to turn the fresh blood of our fallen male and female combatants and cadres into a mighty struggle to protect the country, party, people, worker-peasant administration and victorious gains of the revolution forever and to prevent the enemies of all stripes--especially the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and their traitorous running dogs--from encroaching on and annexing our territory". It is also determined to work harder with the populace to maximize production to support those fighting at the front.

EAST REGION GRAIN GROWERS EMULATE FIGHTING TROOPS' ELAN

BK170710Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The eastern region covers the Prey Veng Khang Kaeut sector, the Prey Veng Khang Thong sectors, the sector north of Route 7, the Tonle Toch sector and the Svay Rieng sector. This region is partly flat, but with a plateau. Part of this region is covered by fertile soil and the other part by average quality soil.

Our army and people in the eastern region have an age-old tradition of courageous struggle. They dare to make all kinds of sacrifices against the fascist, dictatorial oppression of the traitors, feudal-capitalist class, imperialists, colonialists and Thieu-Ky expansionists. During the periods of secret political struggle, the combined armed-political struggle and the recent 5-year revolutionary war our army and people fought the enemy in all forms of struggle--legal and clandestine, secret and open--vigorously implementing the party's line on people's war.

During the past successive struggles, despite torture, incarceration, threats and atrocities our army and people preserved their iron will to fight and win, absolutely refusing to give the enemy any information. In other words, under all circumstances--good times or bad, in weal or woe, twists or turns--the army and people of the eastern region have always stood with the party, the revolution and the impoverished, struggling to resolve contradictions and complications from a position of strength as victors and masters, by perserving and giving full play to their own initiative and creative ingenuity.

In short, the highly patriotic army and people of the eastern region dare to sacrifice everything to liberate the nation and people and to defend our national honor, territory, revolution and KCP. They are also extremely heroic in persistently fighting the enemy and nature as well.

Since the great historic 17 April 1975 victory, answering the sacred party-government appeal to defend and build the country, making it strong and prosperous in all respects with total independence, mastery and self-reliance, the entire collective worker-peasant masses and Revolutionary Army of the eastern region have stood shoulder-to-shoulder holding aloft the party's fighting banner, dedicated to fulfilling all revolutionary tasks entrusted by the party and revolutionary movement and to harnessing nature throughout the eastern region. They have shown great courage in achieving this glorious goal of the party. In fact, during the past 2 years and more the movements to defend the country and to maximize production for nation building both gained great momentum throughout the eastern area. For this reason, in the little more than 2 years since liberation they have successfully transformed the geography of their region and given it a wholly new aspect.

The small ricefields framed by low, tortuous embankments during the old society have been transformed into vast ricefields with new embankment and ditch networks covering hundreds of thousands of hectares. Moreover, there are now many dams, reservoirs and canals allowing the people to control water supply for a great grain yield--from both single and double crop farmland.

Now, the entire eastern region is beautified by the golden rice being harvested and threshed by our cooperative peasants.

In addition to the ripe rice there is dry season rice growing luxuriantly near ponds, dams and reservoirs.

The brothers and sisters are now protecting, harvesting and storing grain and tending seedlings with the greatest care.

Although the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors are continuing their relentless encroachments in our border areas--bombing and strafing our harvest workers and sending spies and commandoes to sabotage our economy and personal property--not only has all this ferocious, savage enemy encroachment and aggression failed to interrupt, immobilize or break our brothers' and sisters' combat zeal; it has added fuel to their national hatred and class indignation. Their internal unity and love for the nation, territory, collectivist system, party and revolution have been strengthened, expanded and deepened more than ever.

As the masters of their own country, revolution and destiny, our people in the eastern region are determined to help our Revolutionary Army in crushing the annexationist aggressors and all their criminal activities, and to accelerate the drive to maximize production in order to support themselves and the front and to help build the country following the party-government appeal. They are determined to offer everything to the struggle and thus become a strong support for the front politically, economically and in terms of manpower in order to successfully defend forever our territorial integrity, national independence, national sovereignty, national honor, KCP, collectivist system and the revolutionary worker-peasant administration. In tempering, building, strengthening and expanding their political, ideological and organizational revolutionary orientation they emulate the achievements in defending the country and heroism displayed in fresh blood by the male and female combatants and cadres of our Revolutionary Army at the front.

Our worker-peasant masses and Revolutionary Army in the eastern region take great revolutionary pride in defending and building the country--a task entrusted by our party and government. They remain firmly convinced that so long as they are led by the wise and correct KCP, the eastern region--like the rest of our Democratic Cambodia--will continue to prosper and develop in all fields by leaps and bounds. No enemy, large or small, near or far, can impede this movement. By the same token, the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors will never be able to swallow up Democratic Cambodia. A radiant future for Democratic Cambodia and for themselves always shines in our people's Red, revolutionary minds.

SOUTHWESTERN PEASANTS CONTINUE RICE GROWING DRIVE

BK140520Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Srok Kompong Trach is located in the Kampot sector, southwestern region. The Khum Kanthaor, Kantuot, Rong Veng, Phnom Leav, Kompong Trach, Boeng Sala, Svay Tong, Russei srok, Sre Ches and Prek Kreus cooperatives are located in this district. This year the male and female youth and cooperative peasants in srok Kompong Trach have succeeded in growing rice on a much larger area than in previous years. Their rice crops are generally good. The rainy season rice is now turning brown in some of their fields; and in others rice is already yellow, ripe and ready to be harvested. To rapidly harvest and properly gather all their rice, our youth mobile units and cooperative peasants in srok Kompong Trach are devoting some of their efforts to the offensive to harvest their rice with an enduring, lofty sense of responsibility. They are also vigorously growing dry season rice with determination to overcome all obstacles.

The dry season rice growing drive is now in full swing in the areas near the Phnom Damrei, Ang Chey, Trapeang Chrey, Trapeang Kda, Trapeang Thom, O Dong, Kaoh Phdau, Boeng Sala, Chres and Angkrong water reservoirs. The peasants are trying to grow dry season rice without delay, on all small and large fields wherever water is available. Male and female youth and cooperative peasants in srok Kompong Trach pledge to continue the vigorous drive to grow the dry season rice and thus maximize rice production in order to improve their livelihood and help build our Democratic Cambodia as a powerful, prosperous nation by great leaps and bounds; and to supply the frontline, thus contributing to the offensive to defend our national independence and honor and protect our Democratic Cambodia's territorial integrity.

RADIO NOTES INCREASED ACTIVITY AT KOMPONG SOM PORT

BK170453Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Text] During the old society, Kompong Som port was the exclusive property of the imperialists, colonialists, traitors and reactionary feudal-capitalist class who used the port to make fortunes while our poor suffered untold hardships.

Since liberation, Kompong Som port has been placed in the hands of our worker-peasant state and Revolutionary Army. As masters of the country, the revolution, the port and their country's destiny, in order to unite and constantly associate themselves with the front-line struggle to smash the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and to defend and preserve independence, sovereignty, national honor and territorial integrity, our revolutionary workers quickly repaired and normalized service after heavy damage by the destructive war of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists, lackeys and traitors.

They made repairs with independence, mastery and self-reliance. Since then they have vigorously, seethingly and enthusiastically loaded, unloaded and transported goods around the clock. As the loading and unloading has been very pressing, the brothers have vigorously and enthusiastically rotated the transporting, loading and unloading of goods from ships into trains and trucks and from trains and trucks into the ships day and night.

In the past and present, they have worked hard and handled the goods with a high sense of responsibility for the task entrusted by the party. They have taken good care not to break or damage anything, realizing that these goods and equipment are the price of the labor, sweat and blood of our cooperative peasants and union workers working under our party's wise and correct leadership. To transport these products, the brothers have built machinery and cranes to load and unload the ships. They use motor-driven devices to lift heavy items weighing dozens of tons and more.

Our revolutionary workers have grasped all the technology in this sector without outside help. They are working with constant economy and creativity. Whether day or night and despite regular strong sea winds, the offensive to serve the nation, people and revolution displayed by our revolutionary workers at Kompong Som port continues to be held aloft with seething ardor and constant revolutionary optimism.

Under the KCP's wise and correct leadership, our revolutionary workers at Kompong Som port are determined to further strengthen and expand the offensive to carry out their tasks in order to help defend and build Democratic Cambodia by leaps and bounds, and to unite themselves with the front's valiant efforts to exterminate the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and smash all their criminal activities along the border.

KPL STATEMENT DENIES REUTER REPORT ON SRV TROOP MOVEMENTS

BK170919Y Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 17 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 17 (KPL)--The British news agency REUTER on January 11 quoted military sources in Bangkok claiming that a Vietnamese division had "moved down from Laos to the northern sector of the Cambodian border." In this connection, KHAOSAN PATHET LAO (KPL) is authorised to issue the following statement:

"It is the policy of the Lao party and government not to allow any country to use Lao territory to invade another country. On the other hand, they have always been persisting in pursuing their policy of solidarity with Vietnam and Cambodia. Since the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, there has never been any military operation carried out by Vietnam armed forces through Lao territory. The above-said REUTER dispatch was nothing but a groundless allegation aimed at sowing misunderstanding and discord among the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia. This is a perfidious scheme of the imperialists and other reactionary forces to turn the Vietnam-Cambodia conflict into a conflict between Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos."

SPC, CABINET SET UNSPECIFIED 'URGENT' TASKS

BK170152Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On 16 January the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers held a joint meeting under the chairmanship of Souphanouvong, president of the Supreme People's Council. Attending the meeting were Premier Kaysone Phomvihane, government adviser Souvanna Phouma, the vice premiers, the vice presidents of the Supreme People's Council and members of the two councils.

The joint meeting proceeded the whole day and discussed the world situation and the internal situation in the recent past. Meanwhile, the participants adopted some urgent tasks for immediate implementation.

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES WALDHEIM'S SPECIAL ENVOY 14 JAN

BK170947Y Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 17 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 17 (KPL)--Victor Umbricht, special envoy of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, on January 14 called on Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, while making a stopover in Vientiane after a visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut had a cordial conversation with his guest.

CEMA ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS SAVANNAKHET 15 JAN

BK170949Y Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 17 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 17 (KPL)--The visiting delegation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance among socialist countries (CEMA) headed by Hans Gueffke on January 15 visited construction sites in Savannakhet Province to work out concrete plans for its aid to Laos. The delegation was accompanied by Vet Khaikhamphouthou, director of the Communications Department of the Lao Ministry of Communications, Public Works and Transport, and a number of Lao road and bridge builders.

OAKLEY, OTHERS MEET WITH KRIANGSAK 16 JAN

BK170552Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Robert B. Oakley, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, and Miss Mathea Falco, senior adviser to the secretary of state and coordinator for international narcotics matters, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House at 1000 today. The two were accompanied by U.S. ambassador Charles S. Whitehouse.

The prime minister and his visitors discussed Thai-U.S. cooperation in narcotics suppression and psychological rehabilitation programs for drug addicts. The U.S. senior adviser to the secretary of state said during the meeting that the Thai Government's work in narcotics suppression has yielded satisfactory results, particularly the UN-aided crop substitution program in the northern region. She said she believed that foreign countries are interested in Thailand's crop substitution program and might follow suit.

The prime minister disclosed that the Thai Government is considering increasing the strength of the Border Patrol Police, now performing many burdensome tasks, so that they can effectively suppress drug traffickers and traders.

Later, Patricia Derian, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, who was also accompanied by the U.S. ambassador, paid a courtesy call on the prime minister and talked with him about the refugees in Thailand. The prime minister told her that there are at present 95,000 refugees in Thailand, which is a heavy burden for this country. However, the prime minister said, he felt relieved because the United States and other countries such as Australia are trying to take some refugees from Thailand. He pointed out that Thailand feels it has to allow the refugees to live here for humanitarian reasons, but Thailand's capacity to keep these refugees is limited since the government is also responsible for its own people.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state said that the United States will try in every way to take more refugees to help relieve this burden on Thailand, and is asking many other countries to do the same. The prime minister and the U.S. assistant secretary of state also conversed on general issues such as relations between Thailand and Indonesia and other ASEAN member countries.

Also present at the two meetings were Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon Hongladarom; Air Marshal Sitthi Sawettasila, Secretary General of the National Security Council; Damrong Sunthonsarathun, Director General of the Local Administration Department; Pramuk Sawatdimongkhon, secretary general of the Narcotics Prevention and Suppression Office; M.R. Phiraphong Kasemsi, official of the Foreign Ministry, and Dr Suwit Yotmani, deputy spokesman attached to the Prime Minister's Office.

Indochina Refugees Discussed

BK170205Y Bangkok POST in English 17 Jan 78 P 3 BK

[Text] The government wants to see an international effort to help solve the Indochinese refugee problem in Thailand, Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun said yesterday. He said he made the appeal to visiting U.S. Assistant Deputy Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Robert B. Oakley, who called on Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan, to understand Thailand's position and lighten the refugee burden. "They should be sympathetic with us because we are not a port of call for all refugees," Dr Uppadit said.

He disclosed that the United States was keenly interested in the "boat people", now numbering about 1,200 people in Songkhla and Chantaburi provinces. He said that he had assured the American officials that Thailand had done her best on a humanitarian basis to provide the "boat people" with food, water, fuel and other essentials until they are resettled in third countries.

He noted that the refugee aid from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees was only 12 million baht annually which was hardly enough for the upkeep of the refugees now numbering about 97,000. The foreign minister expressed hope that the United States would share the financial burden on a long-term basis, which the government is going to implement to benefit the refugees. The United States has already accepted about 20,000 Indochinese refugees "but the number is still small," he pointed out.

Meanwhile, Ms Patricia Derian, U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs will visit refugee camps in the northeastern provinces of Loei and Nong Khai today and "boat people" in Chantaburi Province before returning to Bangkok tomorrow.

MALAYSIAN CHIEF OF STAFF MEETS KRIANGSAK 16 JAN

BK161424Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Today Malaysian Ambassador Datuk Abdul Rahman escorted Malaysian chief of staff Gen Tan Sri Datuk Haji Mohamed Sany and four members of his party on a courtesy call to Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan at Government House. The prime minister and the Malaysian chief of staff exchanged views on Thai-Malaysian cooperation against communist terrorists operating along the common border. The Malaysian chief of staff described the organizational structure of the communist terrorists and the essence of Malaysia's policy against them.

They also discussed the Indochinese situation in general, particularly the steadily improving relations between Thailand and its neighboring countries. The Malaysian chief of staff expressed hope that these relations would improve even further. He believes that the prime minister's policy of conciliation with foreign countries and with domestic groups is progressing smoothly.

The Malaysian chief of staff presented the prime minister a memento. Gen Phon Thanaphum, secretary general to the prime minister; Dr Suwit Yotmani, deputy spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office; and high-level Thai military officers were present during the discussions.

SIANG PUANGCHON Comment

BK170855Y Bangkok SIANG PUANGCHON in Thai 17 Jan 78 p 3 BK

[Rattana Yawapraphat's "Speak Thai" Column]

[Text] The 4th Army Region commander, Lt Gen Pin Thammasi, has just recently come to understand the feelings of the southern people. He lifted the curfew in the south last month and has since stopped confiscating people's arms. However, it seems that Bangkok is going to create problems in the south again by going along with a Malaysian proposal.

The Thai people, regardless of what region they are from, must pay close attention to the current visit of the Malaysian chief of staff. This is because Kuala Lumpur is reportedly trying to persuade Bangkok to join in an evil endeavor to launch another joint military operation inside Thailand this year.

People probably still remember the feelings of discomfort that resulted from the joint Thai-Malaysian military operation last year, when fully armed Malaysian military and police forces were permitted to suppress the people in Thai territory. I traveled the route from Yala to Betong in August 1977, when the Thanin government stated that the Malaysian forces and their weapons had already been pulled out of Thailand, and I saw with my own eyes that Malaysian forces and tanks were still deployed there. That statement of the Thanin government was a total lie. In any event, the Thanin government was so anticommunist that Thailand's relations with neighboring countries were drastically affected, causing the revolutionary party to take over the national administration to correct the situation. Since then the Kriangsak government's all-out efforts have successfully restored friendly relations with Indochinese communist countries.

How does the Kriangsak government think Vietnam will feel if it allows Malaysian forces into southern Thailand on the pretext of assisting the suppression of communists--the common enemy of Thailand and Malaysia? What will the Kriangsak government say if Vietnam requests permission to send its troops into Thailand (either via Laos or Cambodia) with the excuse of holding a joint exercise with Thai forces to improve their efficiency for the benefit of regional security?

I share the feelings of the rest of the Thai people--that since Thailand is an independent and sovereign state, no foreign force can be permitted on its soil, regardless of how many internal problems Thailand has. Communist terrorism, separatist bandits and banditry are all internal problems and must be solved by Thailand itself. Malaysia is trying to solve similar internal problems on its own; it has never asked for assistance from Thailand. The Kriangsak government has had good accomplishments to date. Its permission to Malaysian forces to suppress the people in Thai territory will surely destroy Thai unity.

FRG ECONOMIC COOPERATION MINISTER MEETS SUNTHON

BK170647Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Text] FRG Minister of Economic Cooperation Marie Schlei and her four-man delegation paid a courtesy call on Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon Hongladarom at Government House this morning. The FRG minister of economic cooperation said that her government recognizes the importance of Thai-German economic cooperation and hopes that such cooperation will increase in the future. The FRG Government is aware of the significance of Thailand's economy and the role Thailand plays in this region's peace and stability. Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon thanked the FRG Government for its friendly attitude toward Thailand. Its generosity in buying Thai agricultural products and its encouragement to the EEC countries to buy more Thai agricultural products. He said he hopes that the FRG Government's generosity toward Thailand will continue.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER WONG TO VISIT LAOS 24 JAN

BK170210Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 17 Jan 78 P 1 BK

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonwikon will leave for Laos on January 24 for a 3-day visit, informed sources said yesterday. Mr Wong, during the visit, will hand over to the Lao Government 100 tons of glutinous rice, 50 tons of white rice and 1,000 bags of salt, they said. The Thai cabinet recently decided to send the commodities to Laos to help relieve the food problem in that country. Mr Wong will take the occasion to inspect the situation along the Thai border areas, the sources added.

SRV, BURMA BELIEVED STILL HOLDING THAI FISHERMEN

BK170212Y Bangkok POST in English 17 Jan 78 p 5 BK

[Text] The 66 Thai fishermen who were captured along with their two fishing boats by the Vietnamese over a year ago are believed still being detained in Vietnam, deputy president of the Thai Fishery Association, Mr Athon Yannasie, said yesterday. "Normally, the Vietnamese authorities would confiscate the boats and release the crew, but we have not heard anything about the 66 crewmen," he said. "If they had been released, they would have come back and reported to the company where they work. But so far, none of them has shown up," Mr Athon added.

Turning to Burma which formerly seized a number of Thai fishing boats every month, he said since the Royal Thai Navy dispatched its warship to provide security and to prevent Thai trawlers from fishing in Burmese territorial waters, there has been no reports of Thai fishing boats being captured, he said. However, there are about 100 Thai fishermen still being detained in Burmese prisons, said Mr Athon.

THAI AIRLINE CONSIDERS PRC, U.S. ROUTES, MERGER

BK160150 Bangkok POST in English 16 Jan 78 p 19 BK

[Text] Thai International [Thai] could possibly begin flying to Canton and Shanghai in the People's Republic of China, a top-ranking official in the Ministry of Communications said recently. He pointed out that Deputy Minister of Communications Prasit Narongdet had discussed the matter with Mr Chai Tse-min, the Chinese ambassador to Thailand. The official stated, too, that Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan, who is scheduled to visit China next month, is expected to discuss this matter further during his visit. Thailand, the official said, is considering asking permission from China to allow Thai to overfly its Hainan Island since it would shorten Thai's flights between Bangkok and Hong Kong by half an hour.

Meanwhile, Mr Prasit Narongdet said that the Ministry of Communications is considering a plan to merge the Thai Am company with Thai Airways International, with Thai Am becoming a department of Thai International. Thai Am Company, he said, has been losing about 10 million baht annually since it was seriously affected by the withdrawal of the American forces from Thailand. The company, which employs some 1,000 people, was established primarily to service the aircraft belonging to the U.S. armed forces. According to Mr Prasit, the board of directors of Thai International had approved the merger plan which would result in Thai Am providing maintenance services to commercial airlines.

Meanwhile, Thai International, which reportedly made a profit of 116 million baht in 1977, is presently considering the start of two new routes to the United States. While the route has not yet been finalised plans are under consideration for Thai International to fly Bangkok-Singapore-Jakarta-Sydney-Tahiti-Los Angeles; Bangkok-Singapore-Bali-Fiji-Tahiti-Honolulu-Los Angeles; Bangkok-Hong Kong-Tokyo-Honolulu-Los Angeles and Bangkok-Hong Kong-Tokyo-San Francisco-Seattle-Anchorage.

NESDB REPORTS ON 1977 ECONOMIC SITUATION

BK170806Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 17 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Thailand achieved an economic growth rate of between 5 and 6 percent last year despite the most severe drought in the last 20 years.

That was what the National Economic and Social Development Board [NESDB] has said in its report on the overall economic situation of the country in 1977.

Comparatively high crop yields in 1976 led to an increase in exports last year which in turn helped to stimulate the expansion of the industrial sector here in Thailand to as high as a 14 percent growth rate, the report said. Exports which are an important factor in the country's economic growth were around 70 billion baht last year which were some 9 billion baht or 15 percent higher than in 1976. And last year exports of rice increased by some 45 percent; rubber exports increased by 17 percent while tin exports increased by 63 percent, the report said. The report went on to say that imports throughout 1977 were around 90 billion baht--an increase in imports, then, of over 23 percent compared to 1976. This was due to the expansion of local industries which imported more chemicals, metals and petroleum, and as the result of this, the country is expected to suffer a trade deficit of as much as 20 billion baht and a payment deficit of 6.5 billion baht for 1977. The expansion of international trade resulted in an increase in taxes collected of 21.5 percent last year while government expenditures increased by a little over 8 percent.

Government expenditures in 1977 totaled 64.337 billion baht, while the income accounted for 52.132 billion. This meant that the government suffered a deficit of some 12.205 billion baht within the national budget. Now that, taken together with the deficit of 2.896 billion baht suffered outside the budget, brought the total treasure deficit last year to 15.101 billion baht--some 8.995 billion baht higher than the 1976 figure. Some 1.439 billion baht of treasure reserves were drawn to compensate for deficits last year. That brought the total treasury reserves down to a little over 8 billion baht, less than the treasury bills of 8.4 billion which fell due for repayment last year.

Regarding the country's economy in 1977, the NESDB pointed out that the consumer price index increased by 8 percent. This was the result of price adjustment for various products such as cooking gas and oil as well as an adjustment in the minimum wages and a 200 baht-per-month increase in civil servant salaries. The money supply, according to this report from the NESDB, increased at a rate of 14 percent in 1977. That was consistent then with the 5 to 6 percent increase in productivity and the 8 percent increase in the consumer price index. The report also pointed it out that investment during the last 9 months of 1977 increased by nearly 100 percent over the same period in the previous year.

THANIN NAMED CROWN PRINCE'S REPRESENTATIVE AT AUTO SHOW

BK160412Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Jan 78 BK

[Royal household bulletin for Sunday 15 January 1978]

[Text] At 1030 today his royal highness the crown prince graciously appointed Privy Councillor Thanin Kraiwichian as his representative to open the 7th annual Lufthansa Vintage Auto Concourse at the Hotel Siam Intercontinental.

TRIAL OF '18 OCTOBER' STUDENTS POSTPONED 1 WEEK

BK170208Y Bangkok POST in English 17 Jan 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] The trial of the 18 October 6 defendants which was scheduled to resume yesterday was postponed until next Monday by the military court upon a request made by defence lawyers who complained of insufficient security and harassment by certain elements.

None of the defence lawyers appeared in the courtroom but some of them were seen gathering in front of the army quartermasters department before the scheduled hearing.

Former secretary-general of the now-defunct NSCT Sutham Saengprathum read a statement of the defence lawyers that "since the beginning of the trial, a group of elements had intentionally converged in front of the army quartermasters department abusing and harassing the lawyers." The defence lawyers in the statement claimed that they were "tailed" by unknown persons and added that they were subjected to search everytime they entered the courtroom, even after return from the toilet. The carrying of war weapons by soldiers near and outside the courtroom was also mentioned in the statement.

Sutham said he was afraid that an untoward incident might occur and lawyers would not be able to perform their duties properly if the confrontation and harassment is allowed to continue. He then requested a postponement of yesterday's hearing until next Monday.

Judge Colonel Phibun Chanthrowong argued the lawyers' claims. The carrying of arms by soldiers outside the courtroom, he said, was to maintain security and did not constitute in anyway a threat against the lawyers or the defendants. The judge said that a search prior to entering the courtroom was a court regulation which included everyone, even lawyers. "Officials have reported that some lawyers had secretly brought taperecorders into the courtroom which is prohibited," he said.

Judge Colonel Phibun maintained that security outside the court's perimeter was beyond the court's jurisdiction. He, however, noted that the cheering and applause given to defendants by supporters might provoke hostilities and requested the supporters to remain peaceful throughout the hearing session. At one time the colonel threatened to discontinue the installation of loudspeakers for listeners outside the courtroom if the situation proved undesirable.

The court finally accepted the complaint and agreed to postpone the hearing. A crowd of about 1,000 mostly university students, gathered in the compound of the army quartermasters department.

BRIEFS

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC--Cholera which hit 15 provinces recently has spread to two other provinces of Nakhom Ratchasima and Rat Buri, the Public Health Ministry announced. The cholera centre reported that three persons were found suffering from the epidemic in Nakhom Ratchasima since December 25 while six other patients and two deaths were reported in Rat Buri since December 22. Cholera has however calmed down in five provinces of Tak, Ranong, Chumphon, Phuket and Phang-nga the ministry said. The latest report showed 207 patients and 3 dead. Ten other provinces which have been announced cholera stricken areas are: Bangkok, Samut Prakan, Samut Songkhram, Samut Sakhon, Nonthaburi, Chonburi, Nakhon Nayok, Ra Yong, Phet Buri and Chaiyaphum. [Text] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Jan 78 p 3 BK]

JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL AID--The Government of Japan has given assistance worth 900 million yen to agricultural development projects in Thailand. The assistance will be in the forms of agricultural equipment, fertilizers, chemical products and agricultural machinery. About 300 million yen will go toward the maize development project of the Department of Cooperatives Promotion. The remaining 600 million yen will be spent to finance agricultural development in the irrigated areas of the Chao Phraya and Mae Klong River basins to increase rice production. About 750,000 rai of land will be covered by the two projects. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Jan 78 BK]

ENVOY TO FRANCE: SRV TAKES LEGITIMATE DEFENSE MEASURES

LD171031Y Paris LE MONDE in French 15-16 Jan 78 p 32 LD

[Unattributed report: "Military Operations Against Cambodia Are Legitimate Defense Measures"]

[Excerpt] The Vietnamese ambassador to Paris used photographs of Cambodian "atrocities" and maps showing "aggression" by the Phnom Penh forces to present his government's position on the Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict, Friday, 13 January. "The Vietnamese people, the Communist Party and the Government have always made every effort to preserve militant solidarity with the Cambodian people," he said. However, since Phnom Penh has taken advantage of Hanoi's "patience," "we have reluctantly been forced to take military steps to expel the forces of Democratic Cambodia from Vietnam."

These steps simply constitute "legitimate defense" and Vietnamese forces "have not occupied a single square inch of Cambodian territory" nor does Vietnam claim any of it. When questioned on the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, on the "right of pursuit" or on fighting taking place on Cambodian territory, Mr Vo Van Sung merely repeated that Vietnam had taken "legitimate military defense measures after several years of restraint."

Mr Sung reaffirmed that his government was ready to negotiate with Phnom Penh anywhere and at any time, but Phnom Penh is accused of refusing to enter discussions.

Although the Vietnamese ambassador said he "would refrain from commenting on Cambodia's internal political situation," he did take up accusations made in documents released to the press and stated that "unfortunately, after the liberation, the Cambodian authorities ill-treated our compatriots and thousands of them were massacred and their belongings plundered, and all Vietnamese living in Cambodia were expelled."

VNA CONTINUES TO REPORT FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR SRV BORDER STAND

West German Communist Party

OW161529Y Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 16--The German Communist Party [GCP] gives its unswerving solidarity to the Vietnamese people, declared Herbert Mies, chairman of the GCP Central Committee at a recent meeting in Nuremberg to celebrate the Lenin-Liebknecht-Luxemburg tradition.

Addressing 1,200 grassroots party activists, Herbert Mies said the GCP was deeply concerned over the situation at the Vietnam-Cambodia border, and demanded that Phnom Penh stop at once all acts of provocation against Vietnam.

International Women's Group

OW170759Y Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 17--The Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] wants the Vietnam-Cambodia border conflict settled through peaceful negotiation, as proposed by the Vietnamese Government.

In a statement issued in Berlin, the WIDF reiterated its solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia against imperialist aggression and for peace in the region.

"We sincerely hope that the border conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia will be settled through peaceful negotiations coupled with respect for equality, sovereignty, independence and friendship, as proposed by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam," it said.

"We hope that the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, which has been sealed with sword and blood in the common struggle against imperialism, will be maintained so that the achievements of these peoples will be consolidated and enhanced," WIDF said.

RADIO HAILS FOREIGN MINISTER'S SOUTHEAST ASIAN TOUR

OW161942Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Vietnam's foreign minister Nguyen Duy Trinh has just concluded his Southeast Asian tour of Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. Here is our commentary on the success of Mr Trinh's trip.

During his visit to Laos, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh got contact with Kaysone Phomvihane, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister; President Souphanouvong and Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut. The two sides had exchanges of views on the Southeast Asian situation and policies to step up the friendly and cooperative relationship with the Southeast Asian countries.

In Indonesia, Mr Trinh met President Suharto and held talks with Acting Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. The two sides issued a communique expressing satisfaction at the new development of the relations between Vietnam and Indonesia and agreed to study the possibility to publicize the agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. In Malaysia, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh called on Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn and held talks with Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen. The two sides signed an agreement on trade and economic and technical cooperation and issued a communique expressing satisfaction at the strengthening relations between the two countries.

In the Philippines, Mr Trinh was given a rousing welcome by Filipino leaders and people. Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh paid a call on President Fernando Marcos and his wife and held talks with Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo. Vietnam and the Philippines signed an agreement on economic and technological cooperation and an agreement on trade between the two countries. A joint communique issued following the visit said: In the future, the two countries would be ready to sit for negotiations to solve any dispute and difference in a spirit of reconciliation and friendship.

In Thailand, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh called on the king and Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and held talks with Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun. Vietnam and Thailand signed an agreement on trade and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and another agreement on aviation. In the joint communique, the two sides reiterated the determination to strengthen and develop the friendly relations between Vietnam and Thailand.

The satisfactory results of the visit reaffirm the inevitable trend for post-Vietnam Southeast Asia. This is the trend for independence, peace and neutrality. This trend has been confirmed in the joint communiques and talks between Mr Trinh and leaders of these five countries.

This trend has created created favorable conditions for the establishment and development of the friendly and cooperative relations among the Southeast Asian countries on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefits, coexistence in peace and the settlement of the controversial problems through negotiations in a spirit of reconciliation and friendship.

This friendly and cooperative relationship is for the prosperity of each country and for the sake of peace and prosperity in the region. Vietnam's four-point stand on the development and establishment of its relations with the Southeast Asian countries announced on 3 July 1976 was in conformity with this trend. This is an unchanged stand as illustrated in a round of our diplomatic activities in Southeast Asia [word indistinct] by Mr Trinh's Southeast Asian tour. That is why the visit was crowned with success.

The rousing welcome accorded to the Vietnamese foreign minister and the signed agreements and joint communiques are further illustrations of this confirmation. Mr Trinh's visits mark a new step of development in Vietnam's relations with these five Southeast Asian countries and open new prospects for the development of friendly and cooperative relations in many aspects with Southeast Asian countries. They serve to enhance the trend for independence, peace and neutrality in Southeast Asia, a trend confirmed by history as inevitable.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE VIEWS 'GLOOMY' SITUATION ON WALL STREET

BK170941Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Under the title "Gloomy Wall Street," today's NHAN DAN says in an article:

In recent days a gloomy feeling has enveloped Wall Street, a colloquial term meaning the circle of big U.S. financial magnates. After sliding below the psychological barrier of 800 on 6 January, the Dow Jones Industrial Average of the New York Stock Exchange dropped 8.9 points further on 9 January, 3.03 points on 10 January and 5.63 points of 11 January, settling at 775.9--the lowest level in the past 26 months.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average is usually considered one of the barometers of the U.S. economy. The nosedive of this index exposes the bankruptcy of various optimistic ideas about the New York Stock Exchange.

After recalling the empty promises repeatedly made by Carter after his election to the White House--such as reducing unemployment and inflation, balancing the budget and so forth--which did not help dispel the pessimism and worry of U.S. business circles concerning his vague policies and which only served to further deepen the contradictions among the various U.S. capitalist cliques, the article says:

The year 1977 ended with the Dow Jones Average dropping almost 200 points below what it was early in the year and with the U.S. weekly magazine TIME commenting bitterly that the New York Stock Exchange had gone through one of its worst years, at times remaining inactive and virtually lifeless. Reflecting the gloom of Wall Street, U.S. economist (Peter Bergsen) said: "We hate stocks, we hate ourselves and our customers hate us.

New predictions about the economic situation in 1978 are pessimistic. The general public holds that the tempo of economic recovery will continue to slow down, inflation will increase and the unemployment rate will remain high. The most optimistic predict that the rate of investment in the first half of this year will increase only 5.4 percent as compared with 8 percent in 1977.

NHAN DAN continues: When the prices of stocks increase sharply on the New York Stock Exchange, businessmen call it a bullish market; and when prices slump heavily, they call it a bear market. Wall Street actually shattered the Carter administration's dream in its first year. Carter had promised businessmen a bullish year, but a bear market finally appeared last year and may appear again this year.

CONSTITUTION DRAFTING COMMISSION MEETS 16 JAN, HEARS TRUONG CHINH

OW141501Y Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 16--The constitution drafting commission of the National Assembly began its fourth plenary meeting here today. A report was made by Truong Chinh, the commission chairman, on suggestions made by the permanent body of the commission concerning the content of the draft constitution. The report also contained suggestions on discussion of the draft constitution among the population.

VCP POLITICAL BUREAU SCHEDULES PUBLICATION OF HO CHI MINH'S WORKS

BK170840Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On 7 January 1978 the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau issued a decision on the publication of Ho Chi Minh's complete works. The decision points out:

President Ho Chi Minh was the great, respected and beloved leader of the VCP and the Vietnamese working class, people and nation and was at the same time one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and workers movement and one of the most distinguished militants of the national liberation movement in the present era. The revolutionary thinking, line and virtues of President Ho Chi Minh will forever illuminate the path for our people to advance, to successfully fulfill the task of victoriously building a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam, and to make a worthy contribution to the world's revolutionary cause.

His works are a treasure of our party and people. The publication of his complete works is aimed at expounding to the Vietnamese people and the world President Ho's revolutionary thinking, lines, virtues and activities. This will be an event of great significance in the political and moral life of our entire party, people and armed forces and will greatly aid the political and ideological education of our cadres, party members and people. It will also be an important contribution to the theoretical wealth of Marxism-Leninism.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau has decided:

1. The publication of Ho Chi Minh's complete works will include all the late president's writings in their highly diversified forms, including published and unpublished reports, political treatises, appeals, instructions, speeches, interviews, literary prose and poetry, letters, messages and documents of our party and state signed by him, and notes in books, papers and documents at home and abroad.
2. The publication of Ho Chi Minh's complete works will reflect President Ho's revolutionary thinking, line and viewpoints through his great undertakings and lofty revolutionary virtues, as well as his genius in terms of revolutionary theory and strategy. These great works will retain their scientific character while promoting the party's character.

3. A commission headed by Comrade Truong Chinh will be set up to provide guidance for the editing and publication of Ho Chi Minh's complete works. This commission will comprise delegates from the following organs: The Su That Publishing House, the Central Committee Party History Research Department, the Ho Chi Minh museum, the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department, the Central Committee Party Theory Research Department, the Central Nguyen Ai Quoc School, the Vietnam Commission of Social Sciences, the VPA General Political Department, and the SRV Ministry of Culture and Information.

4. Preparations must be completed by the end of the second 5-year plan so that the first volumes can be published early in the third 5-year plan.

5. The Su That Publishing House, the Central Committee Party History Research Department and the Ho Chi Minh museum are charged with drafting a list of Ho Chi Minh's complete works. The Su That Publishing House is responsible for organizing the editing and publication of these important works.

The publication of Ho Chi Minh's complete works is a task of great political significance of our entire party, people and armed forces. All central levels and sectors and localities at home and abroad, particularly the propaganda, training and information organs, museums, archives, libraries and organs specializing in research on political theory, are responsible for coordinating their work and satisfactorily implementing this decision.

6. It is necessary to promptly publish a new collection of Ho Chi Minh's selected works, including all President Ho's important articles and works, for supply to cadres, party members and people for research and study. These selected works will supersede the selected works published in 1960.

GIAP SPEECH TO HO CHI MINH CITY SCIENCE CONFERENCE REPORTED

BK151334Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 13 Jan 78 BK

[Report on the first scientific and technical conference held on 11 January in Ho Chi Minh City, and address by SRV Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap]

[Text] On the morning of 11 January, delegates attending the first Ho Chi Minh City scientific and technical conference enthusiastically welcomed Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, who addressed the conference.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the government, Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap warmly commended the delegates for their great scientific and technical contributions. The vice premier pointed out: The scientific and technical revolution is an organic component of the socialist revolution in our country, and all scientific and technical work must serve the loftiest goal and task of the revolution in building a prosperous and powerful socialist fatherland on the basis of the party's revolutionary line.

The vice premier said: The party's line is the most important factor deciding every success of the Vietnamese revolution. This line, which is a genuine Marxist-Leninist line that has harmoniously combined the revolutionary character and the scientific character and held high the twin banners of national independence and socialism, has therefore created an invincible combined strength to defeat all enemies and liberate our beloved country.

The vice premier stressed: In the present era, genuine patriotism is always linked with socialism. This is the law and truth. Therefore, every true Vietnamese patriot naturally advances toward socialism. President Ho said: The sole correct path of national salvation is the path of the proletarian revolution. He also said: It is patriotism that has led me to socialism.

Dealing with the socialist revolutionary line laid down by the historic 4th party congress, the vice premier pointed out: Entering the new era, our party, continuing to hold high the twin banners of national independence and socialism, has promptly set forth the general line of the socialist revolution in our country--an absolutely correct, creative, independent and sovereign line. This is the firmest guarantee for every success of the socialist revolution in our country.

The vice premier continued: The revolutionary path is filled with difficulties, hardships and dangers and requires a high spirit of sacrifice and much effort, but this path also leads to glorious success. Today, in this get-together in the city named after Uncle Ho, we cannot help remembering the first days of the resistance fraught with extreme hardships, as well as the fallen heroes who sacrificed themselves for a great cause. We cannot help remembering respected and beloved President Ho, who dedicated his entire lifetime to the independence and unification of the fatherland and to socialism and traced a victorious path for our entire people.

Now that our fatherland is completely liberated and our entire country is steadily advancing toward socialism, we are facing great difficulties in many fields, but our advantages are very basic. We have become the masters of our fatherland's destiny the masters of our society, and the masters of our country's national resources. We must heighten our optimism and confidence, bravely overcome all difficulties, bring into play the spirit of collective ownership, resolutely surge forward and meet the requirements of the revolution in the new stage. In the light of the party's line, the socialist revolution will certainly win total victory in our country.

The vice premier said: The socialist revolution in our country is a comprehensive development of the three revolutions in which the scientific and technical revolution is the kingpin. These three revolutions must be carried out simultaneously, in close coordination with one another, one helping advance another. It is necessary to pay greater attention to this task while carrying out the scientific and technical revolution in Ho Chi Minh City and the southern provinces where socialist transformation and socialist construction are beginning and where the revolution in production relations and the ideological and cultural revolution, which are great imperatives, are taking place broadly and in depth.

Concerning the task and content of the scientific and technical revolution in Ho Chi Minh City, the vice premier said: The main content of the scientific and technical revolution is to radically transform the productive forces of the city, to turn an economy which, although somewhat developed in a capitalist style remains essentially an economy of small production, into a modern economy of large-scale socialist production aimed at serving the people's life, production and national defense, and at helping build a modern, prosperous and beautiful socialist city.

In carrying out the scientific and technical revolution, we must first pay attention to meeting the immediate as well as long-range needs for food, clothing, housing, transportation, education and health of the people living in the city and throughout the country.

In order to restore and develop production, the scientific and technical revolution must exert its influence on the sphere of reorganizing production in different economic sectors in the city. It must be combined with the revolution in production relations in order to give full play to strong points and at the same time to overcome such weak points as imbalance and dependence on foreign countries.

Only by reorganizing production in the most rational manner along the line of specialization and association, by combining factories of various sizes, combining large modern factories with small industrial and handicraft establishments, will it be possible to bring into play all existing potentials while simultaneously increasing labor productivity and improving the quality of products in light industry, including the processing industry, and the production of art works for export--which are strong points of the city--as well as in other sectors such as mechanical engineering, chemistry, electronics and handicrafts which must be strongly developed and modernized.

We must gradually turn assembly and repair establishments into factories manufacturing machinery, consumer goods, badly needed spare parts and good quality mechanized and hand tools for agriculture. Great attention must be paid to export goods and their quality so that our goods can meet any international standards.

Agriculture on the city's outskirts produces food for the city and agricultural products for export. The suburban districts must strive for an increasingly modern agroindustrial structure and must absorb and use the newest scientific and technical innovations.

The vice premier urged the scientists and technicians of the city, while concentrating on their immediate tasks, to promptly engage in surveys and research to reach scientific estimates to be used as bases for the long-range plan for building and developing the city. Ho Chi Minh City must become a large industrial city international trading center for our country, with a much larger commercial port than at present. The contingent of scientific and technical workers must engage in basic surveys, conduct ecological research and determine how to overcome the pollution problem. With a view to serving long-range survey activities, the contingent of scientific and technical workers of the city, in addition to studying specific subjects, must participate in studying general problems with a determination to contribute to building Ho Chi Minh City into a modern scientific and technical center.

On the question of strengthening solidarity and unifying the contingent of scientific and technical workers, the vice premier said: The scientific and technical revolution is a major mass undertaking. Our city has inherently a contingent of workers, peasants and laborers endowed with staunch revolutionary traditions, with a spirit of industrious labor and with a fairly high technical and professional level.

In our city the emulation movement to carry out productive labor, develop initiatives and improve technology has now scored noteworthy achievements. This movement must be developed even more strongly and must set more progressive examples. Our city has approximately 15,000 cadres with a university or higher level education and 20,000 secondary level technicians. This constitutes a fairly sizeable force.

Scientists and technicians, whether trained under the socialist system or the capitalist regime, are our precious asset and must unite, exchange experiences and learn from each other. They must be imbued with a spirit of socialist cooperation with regard to both scientific and technical research contents and methods and must join in most satisfactorily serving the beloved socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The vice premier stressed: It is the policy of the party and the government to use all the capabilities and intelligence of each Vietnamese citizen and to create all possible conditions for scientists and technicians to work with high efficiency in their creative research and experimental activities. Each person who works on the scientific and technical front must strive to become a revolutionary combatant and wholeheartedly serve the people and the fatherland. He must be loyal, sincere, unite with others, and train himself to become a new socialist man.

The vice premier expressed the belief that the conference would satisfactorily implement the resolution of the city party committee concerning scientific and technical work and turn this resolution into a vivid and lively reality so as to effectively serve socialist transformation and socialist construction in Ho Chi Minh City.

Comrade Mai Chi Tho, on behalf of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and people's committee and the conference, expressed the enthusiasm of the scientists and technicians over the concern of the party and the government and pledged to strictly implement the vice premier's directives.

LE VAN LUONG ADDRESSES HANOI PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE

BK170524Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 15 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The Hanoi municipal public security service recently held a conference to review its activities in 1977 and launch a movement to emulate in maintaining security in the capital in 1978. Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, was present at the conference.

Addressing the conferees, Comrade Le Van Luong praised the Hanoi municipal public security service for its successes in the past year and set forth its tasks in the new stage. He called on the public security cadres and combatants in the capital to heighten their vigilance and be ready to satisfactorily carry out all assigned duties in order to insure political security, protect socialist property and satisfactorily maintain social order and security.

Comrade Le Van Luong also urged the public security service to continue to vigorously speed up the implementation of the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution No 228, to combine the fulfillment of all assigned tasks with the building of the party in accordance with the spirit of circular No 22 of the party Central Committee Secretariat and to improve party leadership in the Hanoi municipal public security branch in order to accomplish the task of insuring security in the capital.

TO HUU SPEAKS AT HANOI ARTS CONFERENCE

BK170150 [Editorial Report BK] Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese on 17 December carries a first page VNA report on a talk by To Huu, party Central Committee Political Bureau alternate member, at the 13-15 December Hanoi conference on sculpture and painting.

The report says: "The Ministry of Culture and Information and the Vietnam Art Association jointly organized a conference on sculpture and painting in Hanoi from 13 to 15 December. Participating in the conference were a great number of brothers and sisters of the sculpture and painting sector throughout the country."

The report says: "After an inaugural speech by Tran Do, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department, Comrade Tran Dinh Tho, standing member of the Vietnam Art Association, read a report reviewing sculpture and painting over the past 30 years and pointing out guidelines for such endeavors in the days ahead.

"On the afternoon of 13 December the conferees were very pleased to welcome Comrade To Huu, party Central Committee Political Bureau alternate member and chairman of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department, who visited and addressed the conference. On behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade To Huu warmly commended the achievements which painters and sculptors throughout the country had scored in the past. He stressed the important role of sculpture and painting in the revolutionary cause of the country in the new stage."

To Huu notes that the duty of sculptors is to reflect real life in their works and that their works must also depict the heroic legends of the nation.

After urging the artists to mingle with the masses of peasants and workers to record the beauty of their labor, To Huu stresses: "There is no denying that the building of socialism in our country will continue to encounter many difficulties. However, if we reflect these realities with the eyes and souls of Vietnamese artists, our works will be of value. The masses are expecting new artistic works from you. Your paintings and sculptures of artistic value will greatly help motivate the masses."

Finally, To Huu urges the Ministry of Culture and Information and the Vietnam Art Association to satisfactorily organize tours of the rural areas and worksites for artists so as "to help them fully develop their creative talent and, therefore, satisfy the very great demands of the people's lives."

NHAN DAN ARTICLE WANTS BETTER USE MADE OF ECONOMIC CONTRACTS

BK141523Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 10 Jan 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 10 January article: "Carry Out Even More Satisfactorily the System of Economic Contracts in 1978"]

[Text] More progress was made in the signing and implementation of economic contracts in 1977 than in 1976. While in past years the signing of contracts for the purpose of formulating annual plans was carried out only in some places, in 1977 this practice was extended to almost all grassroots-level units of the central and local economic sectors.

In 1976 the various technical supplies corporations of the Ministry of Supply in the northern provinces signed from 40 to 60 percent of the expected contracts. In 1977 they signed contracts with 75 to 100 percent of their customers. By the end of the second quarter of 1976 the General Railway Department had signed only 40 percent of the planned contracts; but by the end of the first quarter of 1977 it had signed contracts with 40 major consigners, fulfilling 75 percent of the plan.

The agricultural supply corporations of Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, Ha Tuyen, Binh Tri Thien, Hai Hung and Ha Bac provinces started signing economic contracts in 1976 and signed 70 to 100 percent of the planned contracts in the beginning of 1977. By June, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac and Ha Tuyen had fulfilled 50 percent of their annual plans; in many areas, supplies were delivered directly to the cooperatives.

Contracts for the collection and purchase of goods for export were drawn up fairly rapidly. In the first quarter of 1977, procurement of 18 out of 29 types of goods either met or surpassed the plan; and the procurement of six major types of goods--including coal and fine art products--ran from 90 to 200 percent of the planned norms.

Two-way economic contracts have long been used, but often in a lackadaisical manner. In 1977 Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Bac Thai, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien began paying attention to guiding their signing and implementation. Contracts for the purchase of small industry and handicraft products were used more broadly. Son Tay and Ha Dong cities fulfilled by 100 percent the planned norms for signing contracts on the procurement of goods for export and machinery and equipment for agriculture. The light industry and handicraft sector of Ha Son Binh overfulfilled its plan by 3 percent, with many types of products destined for export.

Beside these goods points, there are many shortcomings, notably the failure to conclude economic contracts and the lack of control figures which help in formulating plans and justifying them while they are under study for approval, as provided for in decisions No 54-CK and No 93-CT of the Council of Ministers. The chief cause of this is that various administrative echelons are too slow in setting planned norms. In some places, the norms are not standardized. Many problems arising from the implementation of contracts at the grassroots level have not been resolved by higher echelons; and in some cases, such problems have been left unsolved by the end of the year. There have been many instances in which set norms and laws are not respected by various sectors, echelons and grassroots-level units.

A noteworthy point is that various ministries, local administrative echelons and establishments have yet to fully understand the principles of socialist economic management and have not yet closely linked planning work with the signing of economic contracts. Many units have repeatedly violated prescribed regulations. In the implementation of transport contracts, most consigners do not know the quantity of goods that must be transported in each period of time. Consequently, they cannot enter into yearly contracts and only quarterly or monthly contracts are signed.

The transportation sector has not yet been able to coordinate transport activities with cargo handling work at terminals and ports, thereby causing many difficulties to consigners, wasting time and means and suffering losses of goods. Irregular transport plans are numerous and as a result, regular plans covered in the contracts already signed are abandoned but nobody assumes responsibility for this. Moreover, the goods transported are not properly measured; they are calculated in terms of ship or car loads and therefore serious losses have occurred.

Contracts for the supply of materials do not clearly state the specifications of goods; nor is the progress of production plans taken into consideration. Therefore, they do not effectively support production. The most serious weaknesses have been found in those contracts for the supply of forestry products and coal.

The signing of contracts for capital construction is usually obstructed by investment plans. Since management of construction work is weak in many respects, contracts are often signed as an excuse for legalizing liquidation. Especially toward the end of the year, liquidation is performed although the project involved has not yet been completed in order to secure investment capital for the state.

The foreign trade sector has not signed contracts for imports because it cannot find sources of goods. Meanwhile, some contracts already signed have not been implemented. It is necessary to adjust or change many points in the import code in order to facilitate the signing and implementation of contracts.

Contracts for the purchase of light industry and handicraft products have not been fully implemented by the various state-run units with regard to the supply of materials, the observance of norms for wastage of raw and other materials, and the registration of (?products). Many cooperatives have engaged in illegal businesses, producing a fairly large amount of goods for sale on the free market.

Two-way economic contracts are very important but specific system and policy have not yet been established to deal with them. Many sectors and echelons are not yet fully aware of the effectiveness of contracts and, consequently, they are slow in signing and implementing them.

In the southern provinces, contracts have, in most cases, been concluded with private individuals, not in accordance with the prescribed regulations. In general, many loop-holes and shortcomings exist in the course of drawing up and implementing contracts. Therefore, many sectors have spent large amounts of capital but can only procure a small quantity of products.

In order to satisfactorily carry out the system of economic contracts we must create a vigorous change in thinking and uphold the spirit of scrupulously carrying out the law, especially economic laws. All sectors, echelons and grassroots-level units must make economic contracts truly a basis for the formulation and implementation of their plans and an important tool to combine planning work with the use of market relations and make this a regular practice of grassroots-level economic units.

NHAN DAN URGES EFFICIENT USE OF CAPTURED CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY

BK131633Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Jan 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 11 January article by Vu Khoa and Vu Gia Quynh: "Reorganize and Effectively Use Mechanical Construction Machinery in the Southern Provinces"]

[Summary] "In the southern provinces, the construction sector controls and uses many types of construction machinery and equipment formerly belonging to the U.S.-puppets. According to initial statistics, a number of state-run central construction and installation establishments, contractors, corporations and private combines in Ho Chi Minh City have thousands of pieces of construction machinery and equipment at their disposal; this is not to mention the construction machinery belonging to the various services and offices of the southern provinces and cities and those pieces of equipment which are still lying unclaimed in various places. Many of these machines have a large capacity and a high efficiency rate, such as 280-335 hp internal combustion engines; wheeled cranes with a 70-ton lifting power; tracked cranes with 110-ton lifting power; earth scrapers with a capacity of 24 cubic meters per hour; rock crushers with a capacity of 400 tons per hour, and so forth."

It is the responsibility of the construction sector to satisfactorily maintain and effectively utilize the great existing construction means in the south in order to reduce investments for equipment in coming years and to contribute to successfully carrying out the annual state construction and installation plans.

Prior to liberation, all methods and norms for machinery maintenance and utilization were patterned after those of foreign countries, especially those of the United States; but they were not consistent with local conditions.

Repair facilities for construction machinery were quite negligible and repair work was done with spare parts imported from foreign countries. However, some managerial measures--thanks to application of the experience, technology and managerial success of industrially developed countries--had certain advantages with regard to the use of electronic computers and the filing of technical records.

At present, the use of construction machinery by a number of state-run construction and installation establishments poses many problems that must be resolved. Only about 54 percent of the machinery is in working condition; and some corporations have utilized only about 26 percent of their vehicles and machines. Investment in technical equipment for machinery repair in various corporations has been small, while quantities of spare parts are insufficient. In many places, vehicles and machines are now useless chiefly because they have been cannibalized for parts.

"Meanwhile, the distribution of construction machines is disproportionate to construction and installation work. Many branches have a large construction and installation workload, but are equipped with only a negligible number of construction machines and have had to buy old machines from private individuals. Components of some sets of construction machinery, especially those of large capacity, are divided among various corporations and worksites, and, consequently, their capacity has not been fully utilized."

Taking advantage of laxity in economic and technical management, many private contractors have pocketed illegitimate profits by exploiting vehicles and machines hired from the state to the point of causing them to break down, without paying attention to the necessary maintenance procedures.

"The construction of a series of projects by the water conservancy, construction and communications sectors requires a large number of construction machines. To complete this work, along with procuring new equipment, it is necessary to reorganize management and rationally use existing construction machinery. First of all, we must make a detailed inventory to firmly record the number and status of construction machines and equipment of all the ministries, sectors and localities; on this basis, we must assess the capacity of the construction machinery force. The inventory and reassessment of construction equipment is aimed at developing the results of the property inventory that was carried out at 0000 on 1 April 1976 in the south. We must study a system for managing construction machinery on the principles of centralism, specialization and cooperation."

In order to satisfactorily control construction machinery belonging to the various private corporations and contractors, socialist transformation must be carried out to put these machines into operation in accordance with the general utilization and repair plan. In order to prevent abuse, it is necessary to stop allowing private individuals to hire the machines of state units. After firmly grasping the number and conditions of the existing construction vehicles and machines in the south, calculations must be made to balance plans for investments, technical maintenance and repair, and the import and production of spare parts.

"It is necessary to promulgate economic-technical criteria and norms for construction machines and to help the various sectors and establishments formulate plans for utilizing machinery. In technical management, it is necessary to retain and make good use of technical records and to compile technical manuals for the operation, maintenance and repair of equipment."

The reorganization and strengthening of the management of the construction machinery force in the southern provinces will bring about great economic results, contributing to accelerating the construction of the projects laid out in the 1976-1980 5-year plan.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL STRESSES RESULTS OF PRODUCTION EFFORTS

BKL21050Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jan 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 12 January editorial: "Economic Results in Production and Construction"]

[Text] Our entire country is emulating in productive labor to effect a far-reaching change in the national economy and to fulfill the state plan for 1978. This big task calls for a revolutionary offensive spirit and a new workstyle on the part of all sectors, levels and grassroots units.

This year, the guidance of production and management of the economy must fully reflect the viewpoint of the fourth party congress that "labor productivity, quality of products and results of production work must be incessantly improved." At present, we must pay attention to economic results in all our production work. The application of profit-and-loss accounting, the implementation of progressive norms on the use of labor, supplies and raw materials in production units, the assessment of the usefulness of various projects, and the evaluation of the results of construction work, etc., are all efforts in the right direction.

However, the practice of disregarding economic results in production work is still prevalent. This state of affairs is reflected by the fact that many localities are still carrying out production without the benefit of set norms and standards, going solely for quantity, failing to insure the quality of their products, and using an excessively large amount of supplies and raw materials for the manufacture of each unit than they used in the prewar period.

Many localities have embarked on several construction projects at a time, scattered capital and supplies, prolonged construction time, failed to complete projects on schedule, and caused excessively high production costs. Some localities have sent tens of thousands of people to various worksites but have failed to supply them with sufficient tools; others have dug many canals and ditches which serve no antidrought, antiflooding or orrigation purposes. Not a few localities still indulge in the habit of carrying out production without regard to cost or in a haphazard manner, paying no attention to gains or losses, and having to rely on state subsidies every year. Many localities are fond of showiness and bent on doctoring their reports to show off their achievements.

This year we are determined to overcome these shortcomings and to increase production in order not only to meet our needs but also to begin the accumulation of capital. We must closely combine all production and construction norms with financial norms and pay attention to economic results in all production and construction work.

In the present situation of our country, each production and construction unit and each sector must immediately take stock of their assets in order to know for sure what and how much they have, and to firmly control their work force and material means. Depending on the tasks and plans assigned to them, they must bring into full play all production capacity and make rational use of manpower, supplies, equipment and capital in accordance with progressive norms in order to increase labor productivity, improve the quality of products, and lower production costs. They must seek all means to make the fullest use of social work force, find jobs for all people of working age, and insure that everyone performs the number of work days and work hours required with ever higher quality.

The entire country as well as each sector and locality should hold fast to the viewpoint that we must rely on our greatest advantage and asset--abundant manpower--to make the best use of all natural resources, including land, forests and seas, and the existing or soon-to-be-built material and technical bases with a view to creating a large amount of wealth for society.

In various industrial sectors, we should mobilize all sources of supplies for production, make the fullest use of local raw materials to gradually substitute for imported supplies, save every bit of raw materials and every drop of fuel, and fully collect all kinds of waste material and products for reuse.

We must strictly implement and gradually expand the application of progressive norms on labor and on the use of supplies and raw materials in order to quickly equal and surpass the labor productivity in the prewar period. We must attach importance to investing in depth and to improving organizational work in order to make better use of existing equipment. For example, we should redistribute work in the engineering sector, increase operating hours of equipment in the power sector, balance production lines in the coal sector, acquire more cargo handling equipment to quickly unload railroad cars and ships, and so forth.

In the construction sector, we must concentrate on quickly building and completing key projects and other projects urgently needed for production work. We must promptly overcome the practice of scattering investment funds and prolonging construction time, which have caused considerable waste of money and manpower.

In all economic sectors, we must always pay special attention to quality, an important norm which helps improve the use-value and prolong the service life of projects and products. It also helps promote economizing on supplies, raw materials and manpower. In leading and managing the economy, we must insure that all projects, large and small alike, will yield practical economic results.

NHAN DAN ANNOUNCES NO SUNDAY ISSUES AFTER 1 JAN

BK160722Y [Editorial Report BK] Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese in its 27 December issue, just received, carries the following page-6 announcement:

"Beginning 1978, with a view to economizing on newsprint NHAN DAN will not be published on Sundays (except on 1 January which will be the last Sunday issue). The contents of the Sunday pages will be carried in the Saturday issues. To improve the content and form of the Saturday issues, we earnestly suggest that our readers give us their observations, comments and views on subjects, columns or pages which need to be deleted, reduced or retained, and on matters which they need to know about or which need to be published. The subscription cost will be revised as of 1 January."

BRIEFS

BURMESE EDUCATION DELEGATION--January 16--An educational delegation of Burma has made a fortnight visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The visitors included Dr Kyaw Zin of the agricultural institute; Dr Hla Myint, director of the Mandalay Polytechnic; and Dr U Thaung Tin, director of the Heho agricultural college. They visited different colleges, research centres and economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Hau Giang Province. They compared notes with Vietnamese colleagues on educational and scientific work. The visitors were cordially received by Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 16 Jan 78 OW]

STUDENTS, 66 GENERATION MEMBERS MEET, DEMONSTRATE IN BANDUNG

BK161431Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1416 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Jan. 16 (AFP)--Anti-riot units cordoned off the center of Bandung this weekend as thousands of students were demonstrating and yelling at the provincial parliament, the city hall and the local security agency headquarters.

The capital of West Java was again the hottest city in Java as the students' demonstrations took place the day after a gathering of the "66 Generation" movement there had warned that "the New Order" diverted farther and farther away from its original ideals making correction necessary "to prevent President Suharto from meeting with the fate as Sukarno".

Bandung's central streets, mainly those leading to government buildings, were closed to traffic on Saturday because of the demonstrations, described as the biggest since last October, and even pedestrians were not allowed to enter the area.

Under tight control of the police and troops of the Bandung garrison, several groups of students totalling thousands could proceed to the assembly building, the city hall and the security command while another group went to a school for mentally retarded children which, according to reports, was expecting to be visited that very day by the Indonesian president's wife, Mrs Tien Suharto. Reports said that Mrs. Suharto cancelled her trip to Bandung.

Students were carrying posters critical of the government and the provincial parliament and at the front yard of the assembly building one company of armed troops were especially stationed to control them, but no clash was reported. Students waited there for 2 hours until the vice-speaker of the parliament came out saying that he was ready to read the posters.

Holding up their posters, students yelled "MPs love their seats too much", "The parliament is sleeping", "Indonesia may be proud of her increasing rice import". The vice-speaker, Mr Arief Sumantri, refused to have a dialogue with the students and after 1 minute said: "All right students, I have read the posters, now let me go".

Several hundred people had participated the day before in a gathering of the "66 Generation" movement. They urged the government to change its policy because the mission of the "New Order" was not limited only to topple "the Old Order" (Sukarno) and eliminate communism but also included improvement in social life, economy, politics and culture.

During the gathering, which commemorated the 1966 uprising against the Sukarno regime, one of the leading exponents of the "66 Generation", Bonar Siagan, called for total redirection of the struggle "the New Order" had so far achieved. The chairman of the Bandung Teachers Training College said that the armed forces statement of December 15 (promising to crush any attempt to undermine the national leadership or to jeopardize the forthcoming session of the parliament) should not be misused to uphold personal power.

Anti-Suharto Resolution Issued

BK161455Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1432 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Jan. 16 (AFP)--Some 3,000 students gathered at the Bandung Institute of Technology campus today to express their distrust in President Suharto and demand that he no longer be made a candidate for the post in the March elections.

The statement was contained in a resolution prepared over the weekend by the institute's student council and the student association and read out during the rally today, the Jakarta evening paper SINAR HARAPAN reported.

The resolution demanded that the political party factions in congress present another national figure, of impeccable integrity, for the candidacy. It demanded that the congress carry out the student's demand contained in their so-called "October Declaration" which in principle called for a full restoration of constitutional life. The resolution also demanded that the armed forces stand above all and any groups.

The report said the student resolution was read aloud by a student representative and repeated en masse by the 3,000 students gathered. In a speech, student council chairman Hery Ahmadi said the rally was an expression of the determination of the students. He said he was convinced the action would get the support of the people. Bandung Institute of Technology students will not budge from their demands, even if they will have to pay for it with their lives or with detention by the authorities, Ahmadi reportedly said.

He said the students were determined to take to the streets if possible, because such action was considered by the students to be constitutional. "Those who say it is unconstitutional are in effect saying this government with the support of street demonstrations in 1966 is also unconstitutional," Ahmadi said according to the report.

The institute's students met Sunday night at the campus for discussions. Present were former Jakarta student leader Hariman Siregar and others involved in the student riots of January 1974 in which 11 people were killed and an uncounted mass of private property destroyed.

The student resolution read out today was the most outspokenly anti-Suharto demonstration so far, although posters carried during earlier actions hinted at alleged misbehavior by his family.

INDONESIAN DEMOCRACY PARTY FORMS NEW CENTRAL EXECUTIVE BODY

BK161530Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The 2-month leadership crisis in the Indonesian Democracy Party ended today with the formation of a new central executive board with Sanusi Hardjadinata as general chairman and Mohammad Isnaeni, Sunawar Sukowati, Hardjanto Sumodisastro, Usep Ranuwidjaja and Abdul Madjid as chairmen. They are leaders of the former Indonesian Nationalist Party. There is no change in the leadership of other former parties now merged into the Indonesian Democracy Party.

The new central executive board is the result of the merger of rival executive boards headed by Sanusi Hardjadinata and Isnaeni. The formation of the new board is the result of a 1-day meeting among leaders of the former Catholic Party, Murba Party, Christian Party, Association of Supporters of Indonesian independence and Indonesian Nationalist Party, all of which merged into the Indonesian Democracy Party.

Former Indonesian Nationalist Party leaders (Aparto) and Adipranoto have been appointed deputy secretaries general of the central executive board with Notosukarto as treasurer.

After the meeting which was held in Jakarta today, Sanusi Hardjadinata, Mohammad Isnaeni, Hardjanto Sumodisastro, Sabam Sirait and Usep Ranuwidjaja all agreed that the formation of the new central executive board was the result of a consensus reached during their deliberations, which were held with the national interest in mind and with the desire

to help insure the success of the forthcoming session of the people's congress. It is also the task of the new central board to call a party congress after the people's congress session.

With the formation of the new central executive board, the Indonesian Democracy Party will consolidate its internal affairs, including the integration of rival party branches.

ANTARA REPORTS UK ENVOY'S COMMENTS ON BURU ISLAND VISIT

BK170933Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0708 GMT 17 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 17 (ANTARA)--Outgoing British Ambassador to Indonesia Sir John Ford told a press conference Monday afternoon he is impressed by the general cheerfulness among the detainees on the island of Buru which he visited from January 12 to 15 as the first (and probably the last) foreign ambassador to visit the island. They knew they all will be released by 1979-1980, he said.

Compared with some new resettlement centres he had visited during 2 years, such as in Lampung, Kalimantan and Sulawesi, from the agricultural point of view the Buru Inrehab (installation and rehabilitation centre) was better off. Although the meals might be called rather dull (no adequate meat) there was no visible sign of malnutrition like that which probably exists in some parts of Java.

He visited the island, the ambassador stated, because he felt strongly for human rights which had in the past affected relations between Indonesia and Britain.

Replying to questions, Ambassador Ford was certain that officials from Amnesty International in London would await his reports about improved conditions of the island. The British ambassador felt privileged to do so if requested. His visit to the island would be expected to favourably influence the International Red Cross Society.

Ford said he could speak freely with the detainees as well as with the indigenous population. Ambassador Ford, however, would like to see improvements in the field of mail delivery, health, education and communications facilities. Improved facilities would discourage the detainees from leaving the island after they had been set free, he said.

"For one thing, Buru Island cannot be compared with concentration camps in some other countries because one finds only a few armed guards without barbed wires," he added.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK--The Danish Government has approved the appointment of Sudarmo Martonegoro as Indonesian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Denmark. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 11 Jan 78 BK]

AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR--The Indonesian Government has approved the appointment of Thomas Kingston Critchley as Australian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Indonesia. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 12 Jan 78 BK]

UK, GDR AMBASSADORS--The Indonesian Government has approved the appointment of T. J. O'Brien as the new British ambassador to Indonesia and Eberhard Feister as the new East German envoy in Jakarta [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0830 GMT 13 Jan 78 BK]

MALAYSIA

HUSSEIN FETES VISITING U.S. CONGRESSMEN 16 JAN

BK161527 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Datuk Hussein bin Onn said the government is giving high priority to the need to maintain at all times a favorable climate for investment in the country. In the formulation and implementation of policies and programs, especially those which affect private enterprises, the government is exercising great care. This is to insure that they are helpful in enabling the private sector to contribute to the nation's development goal in a dynamic manner. The prime minister was speaking at a luncheon hosted by him for the visiting U.S. congressmen in Kuala Lumpur today.

He said the private sector has been given an important role to play in the attainment of the social economic goal of the nation. It has been called upon to provide the major source of capital formation.

Datuk Hussein described the United States as one of Malaysia's major trading partners. He said Malaysia would continue to attract American companies to invest here. There were already encouraging signs.

U.S. Role in Asia Stressed

BK161523Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, has called on the United States to maintain its role in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, especially in the economic field. He said that being a big power, the United States would be able to contribute to the stability of the region. Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen stressed the need for continuity of dialog between America and ASEAN. He was speaking to a group of visiting U.S. congressmen in Kuala Lumpur today.

The minister hoped America would also support the ASEAN concept of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia as well as be responsive to the overall needs of the region.

GHAZALI AFFIRMS JOINT ANTICOMMUNIST EFFORTS WITH THAILAND

BK170925Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie, said Malaysia would continue its cooperation with the new Government of Thailand to combat communist terrorism. He said there was no change as far as policy was concerned in the joint fight against the terrorists in the border areas. He was speaking during question time in the Senate today.

Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie said if there was to be any change, it would be to step up the existing cooperation between Malaysia and Thailand.

MARCOS PROPOSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS FOR 2 APR

OW170521Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0505 GMT 17 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, Jan. 17 (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos today proposed next April 2 as the date of elections to an interim National Assembly, which will serve as the parliamentary arm of his five-year-old martial law regime. He said he would submit the proposal to a special session on Jan. 26 of the National Legislative Advisory Council, a 129-man handpicked consultative assembly which is expected to approve the proposal.

Mr Marcos made the statement in a speech at the Malacanang Presidential Palace before a gathering of constitutional experts, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the ratification of the 1973 Philippine constitution.

The president said the official period for political campaigning would start around Feb. 1 which would give candidates a total of 62 days to cover the campaign trail.

Mr Marcos in his speech reiterated his call on the political opposition to take part in the elections, and said he was opposed to any move that would curtail the right of any person to file his candidacy. Even if an aspirant is supported by only one elector, he should be allowed to run, the president said.

Mr Marcos said that while everybody was free to run for the assembly, there would be a limit to campaign expenses and those exceeding the limit would be disqualified.

The ground rules of the summer elections will be defined by the Jan. 26 Advisory Council session which will also determine the size of the assembly, manner of nomination, how many delegates are to be elected by the people themselves, and how many are to be appointed by Mr Marcos.

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN SIGNED 14 JAN

OW141305Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1247 GMT 14 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Manila, Jan 14 (AFP)--Japan and the Philippines today signed an agreement for a sixth loan package amounting to 22.5 billion yen (93 million dollars) to finance development projects in this country. The agreement was signed by President Kaneko Ishihara of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan and Philippine Finance Secretary Cesar Virata (?the ceremony was) witnessed by President Ferdinand Marcos at the Malacanang Palace.

Mr Marcos said the loan was part of a package covered by understandings he had entered into with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda last year. The loan will finance such projects as rural electrification, flood forecasting and warning systems, harbor maintenance dredging, a ferry service to link the Philippine-Japan friendship highway, and a railways commuter project. Repayment period is from 20 to 25 years, with a 7-year grace period.

In brief remarks, Mr Ishihara said the Philippines was now the second biggest recipient of OECF loans on a yearly basis and the third biggest recipient on an outstanding balance basis. The OECF has committed a total of 5.6 billion dollars in loan to recipient countries, of which 482 million dollars has been extended to the Philippines, a palace announcement said.

THAI COMMUNIST RADIO AIRS PHILIPPINE PARTY'S GREETINGS

BK161316Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT
16 Jan 78 BK

[Text of 1 December greetings message from the Philippine Communist Party Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand on the latter's 35th anniversary]

[Text] 1 December

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT]

Dear Comrades:

On the 35th anniversary of the CPT, on behalf of the Philippine Communist Party, the New People's Armed Forces and the revolutionary Philippine people, we wish to extend greetings to you and all CPT members.

Under the leadership of the CPT, the people's war conducted by the Thai people's liberation armed forces has firmly advanced and several revolutionary strongholds have been established. We rejoice over your success and wish the CPT, the Thai people's liberation armed forces and the Thai people complete victory in their national-democratic revolution.

The Philippine Communist Party, the New People's Armed Forces and the revolutionary Philippine people are continuing to wage armed struggle in the rural areas. Even though the revolutionary path is a winding one, we are determined to overcome all obstacles and lead the revolution to victory.

Long live the CPT!

Long live the Thai people's liberation armed forces!

Long live the Thai people's national-democratic revolution!

Long live the militant solidarity between our two peoples and parties!

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